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JPRS Report

Africa (Sub-Sahara)

14

Africa (Sub-Sahara)

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USSR To Contribute to Africa Fund

34000325a Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS
in English 20 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] Brazzaville, Tuesday—The Soviet Union is to contribute 65 million roubles (about 6.3bn/-) to the Africa Fund formed by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in 1986 [as published] to help Frontline southern African countries to withstand South Africa's aggression, the Pan African News Agency (PANA) reported.

The amount, to be given as technical assistance, will be spent on the training of young administrators and the establishment of three professional and technical training centres in the southern Africa sub-region.

These training centres are expected to train 1,200 workers in various economic sectors in the Frontline States. On the other hand, the Soviet Union will, before the end of 1988, send 800 specialists to the region.

Out of these, Angola will receive 420; Mozambique (265); Tanzania (60), Zambia (35) and ten each to Zimbabwe and Botswana.

The Soviet Union, which plays a special role in the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, was an invited guest at a meeting of the Africa Fund Management Committee, which was held in Brazzaville from January 14 to 16.

The Africa Fund Management Committee meeting was closed last Saturday by Congolese Foreign and Cooperation Minister, Antoine Ndinga Oba, who urged non-aligned countries and others to work for the abolition of the apartheid system in South Africa so as to reestablish peace, national reconciliation and justice in a new South Africa.

The Congolese Foreign Minister said contribution to the Frontline States and liberation movements would only be beneficial if there was a global solution to the South Africa and Namibian independence issues.

/06662

EEC Loans To Strengthen West African Infrastructure, Mining

34200007c Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER
ZEITUNG BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in
German 11 Jan 88 p 2

[Text] As a result of the third agreement of financial assistance planned by Lome for projects in associated countries, the European Investment Bank has now made available three loans totaling 41.1 million ECU. Of the

planned risk capital, the cooperation fund, the equalization fund, and the risk fund of the West African Economic Community has been assigned 21 million ECU as a conditional loan for a period of 21 years at an interest rate of 2 percent. With these funds, the community is participating in the financing involved in the completion of the second sector of the expansion and connection of the telecommunications system encompassing the member nations in West Africa. The project which has now been cofinanced by the Investment Bank entails the establishment of three international or national directional radio connections in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and Mauritania, as well as the establishment and equipment of telephone centrals. The costs of the planned facilities, which could be completed by the end of 1992, are being estimated at 52 million ECU. As the Investment Bank has stated in conjunction with these projects, reliable telecommunications traffic will be facilitated thanks to the combination of a digital telecommunications system, which is powered by solar energy, and a monitoring system which will regulate the operating conditions of each unit.

As a contribution to the financing of investments intended to increase the productivity of ore beneficiation facilities at Guelb el Rhein in the Province of Zouerate, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania has received approval for a loan of 10 million ECU over a period of 15 years at an interest rate of 2 percent. The funds will be channeled to the mixed economic Societe Nationale Industrielle et Miniere and will be used to finance a portion of the comprehensive modernization program which calls for, among others, improvement of the operation of the railroad and the Port of Nouadhibou, as well as the adaptation of a portion of the facilities for ore dressing or replacing them in order to improve the materials flow, to increase the capacity of the facilities, and to make it easier to maintain them. The cost of the total program is estimated at 62 million ECU.

To expand the electric power facilities on the Family Islands, the Bahamas Electricity Corp. was granted a loan of 9.1 million ECU over a period of 15 years at an interest rate of 5 percent. This project encompasses the construction of a new power plant with four 1.5-MW diesel generators on the island of Abaco, the erection of three or four diesel generators having the same capacity on the islands of Bimini and Eleuthera, the installation and improvement of power-producing facilities on other islands, as well as the expansion of the distribution net and the switching facilities with a view toward supplying those territories which have thus far not been tied in to the electric power grid. The overall costs of this project, which could be completed by the end of 1989, are being estimated at 26.3 million ECU.

05911

Dissident Groups Coalesce Against Habre
34000377a London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in
English 22 Jan 88 p 7

[Text] President Hissein Habre has earned the overwhelming support of African states and the respect of the Western world by his military feats. But his military problems are far from over, as Libya tries to put together a new anti-Habre front of former Habre supporters while other countries—notably Algeria—are starting to give discreet backing to Chadian dissident groups.

Habre is a dictator by temperament and conviction. His internal policy of keeping power tightly in the hands of himself and a closed circle most of fellow-Goranes is fuel for the ambitions of foreign powers. The former enemies who have made peace with Habre and been given ministerial portfolios have no real power and the prospect of kicking their heels in Ndjamena does not encourage other dissidents to rally.

The most serious new split inside Chad is the revolt of the Hadjerai (AC Vol 28 No 15). Together with Habre's own Goranes, the Hadjerai from the Guera region of central Chad were one of the two main components of the militia which carried Habre to power in Ndjamena in June 1982. Since then Habre has edged his Hadjerai allies away from real power, a process starting with the death (or murder) of their leader Idriss Miskine in 1983. Hadjerai fighters have defected from Habre's army and formed an ethnic militia, the Mouvement de Salut National du Tchad (MONSANAT) led by Moldom Banda. Large numbers of Hadjerai have disappeared since being arrested by Habre's secret police in July 1987. The Hadjerai revolt is of special interest to Libya, which seems to be biding its time for another invasion.

Habre increasingly depends for control on a tight security apparatus, consisting of a secret police composed mostly of Goranes and Akawa; the national army, many of whose soldiers are southerners, distributed in camps all over Chad awaiting the next Libyan attack; and the elite Regiment de Fence Operationnelle du Territoire (RDOT), based in Dubut camp on the edge of Ndjamena. The RDOT is drawn from soldiers of the national army, southern gendarmes and desert fighters formerly with the pro-Libyan Gouvernement d'Union Nationale de Transition (GUNT) with a sprinkling of European mercenaries.

According to sources close to Interior Minister and Habre loyalist Mahamat Itno, the French secret service, the Direction Generale de la Securite Exterieur (DGSE), has been recruiting mercenaries for Chad since 1983. Chief executive of the operation is Rene Dulac, a former crony of Bob Denard who participated in the 1977 mercenary attack on

Benin. Dulac is now a salesman of Brazilian military equipment. Dulac, based in Brussels, files recruits to Chad on aircraft belonging to the Sfair and Minerve companies. Once arrived at Camp Dubut they are trained by United States instructors and French secret service men. They work closely with a specialist French electronic intelligence-gathering unit from the 11th parachute regiment operating under the control of the DGSE.

Habre's forces are now facing military threats from different fronts. As always in Chad, armed opposition comes from ethnically-based Chadian groups with the support of foreign powers. To the east Sudan's Darfur province contains at least two separate concentrations of anti-Habre forces. One is Acheikh ibn Oumar's Conseil Democratique Revolutionnaire (CDR), formed of nomadic Arab tribes who cross the Chad-Sudan border. They are supported by Libya's Islamic Legion. The CDR in fact is the most important militia still opposed to Habre.

Also based in Darfur, Hadjerai dissidents who fled from Chad in 1987 operate under the banner of MOSANAT. They have formed an alliance with two long-standing Chadian factions, the Frolinat originel of Abdel Kader Yacine and the First Army of Mahamat Abba Said. The latter were members of the GUNT until its collapse in 1986, when many of its component militias turned against their Libyan allies. Joint MOSANAT, First Army and Frolinat originel forces are based in a camp for Habre's and Miskine's forces prior to their assault on Ndjamena in June 1982. Although all these fighters have good reason to be anti-Libyan, it appears that Libya is attempting to woo them via the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA). The link-man is Mamber Josue, a Chadian, once close to Miskine, who lives in Addis Abeba. The Ethiopian government is said to be channelling money to MOSANAT through him. Another source of outside support for MOSANAT is Lamine Hissein in France, a nephew of Miskine. His brother Hamed Lamine was prefect of Guera before his arrest and disappearance in Ndjamena last July.

Meanwhile, on the other side of Chad, the veteran Goukouni Weddeye is still active. He is no longer taken seriously as a military leader. In 1986 many of his Teda desert warriors spontaneously switched their support to Habre against their Libyan occupiers despite the fact that Goukouni was still in Tripoli at the time. But Goukouni still has some value, as the son of the traditional religious chief of the Tibesti, for any Muslim neighbour who wishes to have a lever in Chad. Goukouni is recruiting a new force with Algerian patronage. Most recruitment is from Chadian refugees living at the Poli Camp in Cameroon and among the Chadian community

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CHAD

in Nigeria. Goukouni's main man is Adoum Yacoub, based in Benin. Recruits fly from Benin in Libyan military aircraft to a camp at Tamanrasset in southern Algeria. Habre is well aware of this and has accused Algeria of direct implication in the Chadian conflict.

Libya has attempted to put together a 'neo-GUNT', with negotiations being conducted by Colonel Moammar Gadaffi's own brother.

/9274

Ideology, Capabilities, Medical Services of EPLF Described

34200007a Bonn RHEINISCHER MERKUR/CHRIST UND WELT in German 8 Jan 88 p 26

[Article by Kurt Pelda, Orotta: "Camouflaged Tank in the Cactus Forest—The Forgotten War in Eritrea"]

[Text] "Our martyrs are always with us," proclaims a sign lettered in large letters at a training camp of the "Eritrean People's Liberation Front" (EPLF). Around 600 Eritreans are being trained here to become fighters for their country.

Early in the morning, when neither the heat nor Ethiopian aircraft make it impossible to move out in the open, the future soldiers practice close-order drill. The wind blows shrill commands and dust across the parade ground. Many of the recruits carry sticks instead of rifles.

After breakfast, which consists of bread and water, the various units retire to their classrooms. When, toward 0800 hours, a Soviet reconnaissance aircraft of the Ethiopian forces appears over the bare hills in the vicinity, the fighters are already receiving political instruction.

Quarters and common rooms are housed in simple huts which are located close to the rocks and are sheltered by broad acacia trees. Hours later, two swing-wing bombers are circling above the valley and searching the terrain. Tensely, the Eritreans look out of their shelter positions at the two aircraft, whose jets fill the valley with earsplitting noise. Meanwhile, the pilots can only see a gravel road which is used by cargo trucks to supply the camp. Following a vain search, the jets dive like birds of prey and strafe the road with their on-board cannons.

More Nationalistic Motives Than Marxist Ones

When the conflict with Ethiopia broke out in 1961, no one guessed how long and how difficult the liberation struggle would be. Reporters frequently stamped the Eritreans as Marxists. In actual fact, the EPLF did use a vocabulary which was substantially Marxist. "We count ourselves as being among the socialist-oriented progressive forces of this world," say EPLF officials without going into detail in regard to their world view. "We want freedom for Eritrea and have no time for ideological hairsplitting. Besides, we do not feel ourselves to be in any position to evaluate the path taken by other people."

The Eritreans cannot be clearly categorized as following a specific ideology. They have created their own world view. Primarily, they are nationalists who feel themselves colonized and oppressed by the no less nationalistic Ethiopians.

Until well into the 1970's, the EPLF was receiving halfhearted assistance from the communist world. Allies and friends of the Soviet Union in the Middle East, as

well as Cuba, supported Eritrea. But even before the military overthrew Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, the Soviets had attempted to establish contacts with the feudal regime in Addis Abeba.

Following the revolution of 1974, the newly established military council, under the leadership of Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, was soon in major difficulty. In 1977, Somali troops invaded the south of the country in order to liberate the Province of Ogaden from the rule of Addis Abeba. In the north, Eritrean rebels took the offensive and shortly thereafter their troops were located before the Eritrean capital city of Asmara. Only massive Soviet weapons assistance and Cuban troops, which were flown in, were able to avert the threatening defeat of Mengistu. Since then, Ethiopia has found itself on the path to being a people's republic in the East European pattern.

The Soviet about-face in the question of Eritrea was like a shock to the EPLF. Neither East nor West seemed to have any interest in an independent Eritrea. The war in the Horn of Africa sank into oblivion. This foreign policy isolation persists to this day and, in the words of EPLF Secretary General Isais Afewerki, is one of the weakest points of the liberation front.

In the north of Eritrea, the EPLF has established its own rebel state. The so-called "liberated territories" cover approximately one-third of the entire territory of Eritrea. They are under the complete control of the EPLF which has established a civilian and military infrastructure and administration here. On the other hand, the cities and the major highways are held by government troops.

The actual EPLF state is protected by a 300-km-long system of trenches. Along this front, Eritreans and Ethiopians stand opposed to each other over a short distance. Fighting goes on in fortified support points, in trenches, and in dugouts. Observation posts are linked by radio with artillery units which are stationed in rear positions. A captured combat tank is well camouflaged in a cactus grove.

The legacy of the last Ethiopian assault is still visible today. The bleached skeletons, bones, and skulls of fallen Ethiopians lie close to the Eritrean lines. Like cattle to the slaughter, Mengistu's soldiers were sent to climb steep slopes, bypassing cactus growth, rocks, and mines, until they were a short distance in front of the barrels of the EPLF fighters who were waiting for them. As if to underscore the triumph over Mengistu's highly armed war machine, an Eritrean uses a piece of wood to fish an arm, torn off from a government soldier, out of a hole.

Bunches of children surround foreign visitors who appear in the Eritrean refugee camp of Solomona. "Italiano, Italiano," boys and girls cry in unison and mean to apply that appellation to all whites. The more courageous of the little kids touch the arms and legs of the

strangers, the light skin color of which brings cries of amazement from the children. A girl seizes a free hand and caresses her face with it. Whites are like toys for the little ones.

Eritrea is characterized by having been under Italian colonial rule for more than 50 years. Many Eritreans still manage a few words of Italian today, some of the language has found its way into the local language. "La lotta continua," the Eritreans sometimes call to each other, and the battle does in fact continue.

The war has long since become an everyday event in Eritrea. So as not to favor either Christians or Moslems, the Western-oriented EPLF set Wednesday as the official day of rest. On one such day of rest, soccer games take place at Orotta, the Eritrean headquarters. A women's team and a men's team from the Halhal front sector take on the local soccer 11.

The sports event on a dusty sand field becomes a spectacle for the civilian population and the EPLF members alike. They have all come: The nomads with their shepherd's crooks, the fighters hung with rifles, and the war casualties with their homemade crutches. For the Eritreans, this is a welcome change in their frequently monotonous life to which they return again with the arrival of darkness.

The Eritrean "counterstate" is well organized. "Liberated Eritrea" is administered from Orotta. Eight civilian and three military departments share these tasks. An impressive road network takes care of good communications. In 152 schools, young Eritreans are liberated from the worst enemy of the revolution—ignorance.

For a foreigner, it is difficult to find one's way without an escort knowledgeable of local conditions. At first glance, the valleys of this mountainous region all look alike. Only upon detailed examination can one recognize vehicles, resupply depots, quarters, and workshops.

Frequently, the cross-country vehicle of the EPLF which is reserved for foreigners comes to a halt in the middle of nowhere and then we are told it is time to refuel or to buy cigarettes. In response to a whistled signal, an attendant appears out of nowhere and accepts the diesel fuel vouchers. A large tank truck lies hidden among the rocks and is connected with an old-fashioned fuel column pump.

Meanwhile, the driver has disappeared into a bush. After some calling, a somewhat sleepy vendor turns up and a small store is entered. Payment is made in Sudanese bank notes, with the cigarettes costing somewhat less than they do in the neighboring country.

The central hospital in Orotta is the largest and best equipped in the EPLF state. In one of the operating theaters, a handicapped Eritrean is being subjected to a complicated bone transplant. A German bone specialist

who is participating in the operation says: "The Eritrean doctors are well-trained and perform remarkable feats with simple means. In Germany, such an operation would only be undertaken in a university clinic. Even some Sudanese prefer to be treated in Eritrea."

The Eritrean health system also encompasses education on hygiene and prevention, dispensed to the civilian population. "Barefoot doctors" travel the land and help where men or women have a need. Special attention is paid to the treatment of women in Eritrea. They are no longer to be considered second-class people.

Opposing the Traditional Large Family

In the traditional Eritrean society, it is customary to circumcise the clitoris of girl children who are only a few days old. This is true for Moslems as well as for Christians with the Moslems later also undertaking the so-called infibulation. During this procedure, a midwife cuts off the labia majora and sews them together, leaving only a small opening. As a rule, all of this takes place without anesthesia.

A good third of the EPLF members are women, some in positions of leadership. The EPLF takes care of them and has outlawed circumcision, marriage between children, bride prizes, and polygamy. The EPLF has thus turned against the traditional patriarchally organized large family.

The "National Democratic Program" was agreed to in 1977 and outlines the goals of liberation. In 1987, the Eritreans held their second congress. The anti-imperialistic and anti-Zionist passages disappeared from the new program. The secretary general stated that now a pluralistic multiparty system was being sought after.

Obviously, the EPLF is seeking to break through its foreign policy isolation by taking a pragmatic course. For the Eritreans, it is clear that Europe and America are interested in getting Ethiopia in hand through economic and hunger assistance. For the first time, the EPLF has now also criticized the "global strategies of the Soviet Union."

The Eritreans are taking the trouble of taking a political stand in the struggle against a Soviet-supported regime. Nevertheless, Western and conservative Arab governments regard the leftist tendencies of the EPLF with great suspicion. Neither the UN nor the OAU are making any efforts to bring the Eritrean conflict closer to solution.

With their somewhat revised policy, the Eritreans would primarily like to address leftist circles in the West. The EPLF was able to record a first success when the Greens last year carried out an open hearing on the Eritrean question in the German Bundestag.

The "Eritrean Relief Association" (ERA) provides humanitarian assistance in Eritrea. It organizes and coordinates support for the victims of famine, refugees, and orphans. In addition, the organization is engaged in the carrying out of various programs for agriculture, health care, and education. Three years ago, the nomads were the hardest hit by the great famine in the north of Ethiopia. It is only recently that the ERA has informed the world public there is fear of a renewed famine as a result of sparse rainfall, because of the locust plague, and as a result of the continuing war.

The people of the ERA are convinced that the famine could be easily combated if the war ceased. The EPLF has already directed various cease-fire proposals to the Ethiopian Government in order to be able to successfully proceed against the drought, against famine, and against the locust. But Addis Abeba is not speaking with the "bandits," as the Eritrean rebels are officially called by the Ethiopians.

05911

Agreement With Sweden on Sinking Wells in Ogaden Signed

34000523b Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 9 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] (ENA)—An agreement providing for a 3,900,000 birr aid for the procurement of tools for sinking wells in the Ogaden area of Hararghe region was signed here yesterday between Ethiopia and Sweden.

Some 1,700,000 birr of the amount will be part of Sweden's earlier aid commitment to Ethiopia for 1987/88 and the remaining 2,200,000 birr is to be channelled from the country's emergency relief assistance programme.

The financial commitment will cover the cost of purchasing tools for digging wells as well as vehicles, generators, pumps and spare parts.

The agreement was signed by Comrade Seyoum Alema-yehu, Deputy Head of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations with the rank of Vice Minister, and Ambassador Nils G. Revelius of Sweden.

The project is aimed at providing water for some 205,000 people in the area and their stock.

It is to be recalled that the government of Sweden has been cooperating with the Water Resources Commission and the Water Works Construction Authority for well over a decade.

/06662

Dam Construction Under Way

34000325c Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 16 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] Awassa (ENA)—A dam is being built in Awassa district, Sidamo region, at a cost of 1.1 million birr to develop over 230 hectares of land.

The Sidamo province food and nutrition unit will cover the construction on cost and experts from the southern zone agriculture and rural development sector will supervise the work and render technical assistance.

/06662

National Energy Workshop Held

Minister Cites Studies on Energy Needs

34000326 Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in
English 12 Jan 88 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] (ENA)—Comrade Tekezeshoa Aytenfisu, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Mines and Energy Resources, said here yesterday that studies have been completed on the interconnection of the national grid system with those of neighbouring countries.

Comrade Tekezeshoa made the announcement when opening the first national workshop organised by the Ministry with the aim of providing a forum to discuss ways and means of strengthening the country's capability to meet its present and future energy needs in a "rational and economical way".

The Minister said that in order to make neighbouring countries share the benefit of Ethiopia's vast hydroelectric potential, and in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and regional cooperation, a number of studies have been finalised to interconnect the national grid system with those of the neighbouring countries.

He went on to say that latest available figures indicate that the country has a vast amount of hydroenergy potential and a sizable amount of geothermal energy.

Comrade Tekezeshoa further stated that the import of petroleum products, which in 1984 constituted only 4.7 per cent of the total energy consumed and which is necessary to fuel the development of modern productive sector, has cost the country over 4.1 per cent of its 1984 export earnings.

Pointing out the extremely backward and wasteful pattern of energy consumption based mostly on biomass and particularly fuelwood, Comrade Tekezeshoa said, this has led to a very high degree of ecosystem imbalance causing wide-scale deforestation, environmental degradation, soil erosion and widespread climatic changes with enormously disastrous social and economic consequences.

In this connection, Comrade Tekezeshoa pointed out that, based on the best available data and information, the WPE gave directives to the development of energy sector in order to satisfy the growing demand of energy in the household as well as in the various productive economic sectors.

He said the party considered it necessary to have a rational energy policy in order to maximise self-sufficiency in the energy sector, minimize dependency on foreign energy sources and technologies, save foreign currency, and substitute the traditional energy forms and their wasteful utilization by more modern and advanced indigenous energy sources.

The WPE also gave directives that the vast hydroelectric potential of the country be exploited on priority basis to provide electricity both to urban and rural areas to support development and economic productivity, Comrade Tekezeshoa said.

In line with this directive, Comrade Tekezeshoa pointed out that for the first time in the history of the country, a ten-year energy development programme which was part of the Ten-year Perspective Plan, was adopted in 1984.

Comrade Tekezeshoa said according to the plan, total energy supply was forecasted to grow at an average of 2.2 per cent, oil products at 6.3 per cent and electricity at 13 per cent annually.

Sector Development Discussed

34000326 Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Jan 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] (ENA)—The five-day first national energy workshop, which reviewed issues pertinent to the development of the entire energy sector and its linkages with the social and economic development of the country as well as the protection of the environment, wound up here yesterday.

Attended by intellectuals with high responsibilities from various government agencies and international organizations, the workshop during the past five days closely examined issues and options regarding the development of the energy sector and in-depth study covering the entire energy sector carried out by the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources, the Ethiopian National Energy Committee and the Italian Group Cesen of the Ansaldo, Finmeccanica.

The principal objectives of the study involves the developing of a suitable information base for the country's principal resources, energy supply systems and energy consuming sectors, developing energy planning tools suitably adapted to the country's energy supply and demand characteristics and evaluating and assessing alternative energy technologies with potential interest for the country.

It also covers the adoption of the most appropriate long-term energy development strategies considering the relative convenience of the different resources and technologies, the country's social and economic development objectives and the financial and economic constraints.

Comrade Tekezeshoa Aytenfisu, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Mines and Energy Resources, said in a closing statement that the study confirms and updates previous preliminary findings that the country possesses an enormous amount of hydro potential, whose gross availability is estimated to about 650 terawatt-hours per year, which even if exploited at 15-25 per cent of the potential can support the production of electricity for the country's development needs for a long time and will form the backbone for the development of electricity in Ethiopia.

Comrade Tekezeshoa said that the study confirms also that the country possesses an enormous amount of economically exploitable solar energy potential, a good amount of geothermal energy and a fair amount of natural gas.

Comrade Tekezeshoa revealed that the study foresees the construction of 470 megawatt hydro capacity and 19 megawatt thermal in addition to the completion of the Melka Wakana and Gilgel Ghibe hydro-electric plants, as well as the connection of 1,070 kilometres of 230 kv and a number of 66 kv lines to interconnect all the major load centers of the country which would enable the electrification of urban and rural areas.

Comrade Tekezeshoa expressed his conviction that the interaction of so many intellectuals with diverse backgrounds and experiences will allow the government to formulate its future energy policies and energy development programmes on much firmer foundation. It will help improve and refine the current -0-year [as published] energy development programme, which is in its fourth year of implementation, by providing a much more reliable data base than was available before, he said.

/06662

Domestic Goods Unaffected by Metical Devaluation

34420087d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
6 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] The most recent national monetary adjustment in relation to the convertible foreign currencies as a whole, which was announced by the Bank of Mozambique on 1 January last, was effected in order to avoid any change in domestic production prices, an authorized source at the Ministry of Finance in Maputo told NOTICIAS yesterday.

The adjustment which has now been made will only alter prices on finished imported products, including vehicles and consumer goods. Wages, on the other hand, will not be altered as a result of this adjustment made on the metical.

The devaluation effected on 1 January, the third since the implementation of the Economic Recovery Plan a year ago, came to 12.5 percent. An American dollar, for example, came to be worth 450 meticals.

"There is no reason that prices should be increased as a result of the recent adjustment. Prices may be altered by other measures which may possibly be adopted in the course of this year," our source at the Ministry of Finance said.

In fact, the state has no intention of changing the prices of products on which the administrative establishment of prices has a direct effect, as is the case with fuel and electrical energy rates.

"Since there is no increase in the price of fuel, no increase will be seen in the prices linked with it, as has happened in the past," our source said.

Absorption Capacity

With regard to domestic industry, which in the majority of cases uses imported raw materials, it is believed that it will be in a position to "encompass" the adjustment without price changes.

While it is true that costs of raw materials will increase by 12.5 percent with this devaluation, the fact is that where management and administration as a whole are concerned, most of the enterprises can function without an increase in production costs.

A price system in which the accounting method plays a primary role is in operation here. Thus enterprises are authorized to reflect production costs in the prices of their products.

By way of example, our source mentioned the manufacturing sectors producing clothing and shoes, textile articles, tires and cement. In establishing prices, the industrial sectors must take quality, productivity and other aspects of production into account in such a way as to reduce their respective costs.

"Industry and the business sector must begin to reason in such a way as to prevent an increase from being made in prices whenever a devaluation occurs," our source at the Ministry of Finance said.

A Healthy Phenomenon

After the introduction of the Economic Recovery Program last year, a phenomenon which had been foreseen, moreover, began to develop, in that businessmen were becoming aware that not all price increases are absorbed by the market.

"There is a need to increase productivity, to improve the quality of products and to make marketing more aggressive. It is necessary to reduce production costs so that there will be competition on the market. If this does not happen, the difficulties in marketing products will continue," we were told.

Exporters Will Benefit

This devaluation, although it comes to only about 12.5 percent, will encourage the export sector in our country. This is the feeling on the part of the authorities.

There is one simple reason for this.

"Domestic production costs will not be increased and export income will rise, because the devaluation will make more meticals available."

Priorities

"The era of major devaluations has now passed, unless we see a return to the situation of total chaos which existed prior to 1985 and 1986," our source at the Ministry of Finance told us.

He noted the need to continue to "tighten the screw" in order to avoid the serious problems which existed before the Economic Recovery Program was put into effect.

Referring to the address delivered by Prime Minister Mario Machungo to the People's Assembly, this source told us that the attention of the government will be mainly focused on a complex of priorities.

What is wanted in fact is to normalize the productive sector, involving among other things the financial recovery of the enterprises, the organization of these enterprises and greater administrative autonomy. It is also necessary to take steps this year in rural development and to put the agricultural development fund to use.

"If the government had to do everything at the rate seen last year with the massive devaluations, it would not even be possible to achieve the priority goals defined by Prime Minister Machungo," our source at the Ministry of Finance said.

5157

GDR Donation to Frelimo Party

34420082b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
7 Jan 88 p 3

[Text] The Solidarity committee of the German Democratic Republic presented a donation to the FRELIMO Party on Tuesday in the Mozambican capital, in a ceremony at the port of Maputo. The donation included various articles of clothing and 2 tons of prepackaged meals, with a total value of 250 million meticals.

Some 500 tons of cement, destined for DIMAC (Construction Materials Distribution Company), were delivered on the same occasion.

In addition to these gifts from the GDR Solidarity Committee, other goods destined for various Mozambican institutions and enterprises, valued at more than 110 million meticals, arrived on the ship "Trendsee."

Gerd Salzer, charge d'affaires of the GDR Embassy in Maputo, made the formal presentation. The donation was accepted by Morais Mabyeka, vice chief of the Central Committee [CC] Department of Administration and Finances, on behalf of the FRELIMO Party.

Morais Mabyeka described the GDR's gesture as a response to the problems which confront our country as a result of the war of destabilization waged by the South African regime and of the prolonged drought.

In conclusion, the vice chief of the CC Department of Administration and Finances declared that the GDR support is much appreciated by the Mozambicans.

"Thus," he noted, "the party, government and people will know how to value and to channel this gesture of solidarity."

For his part, Gerd Salzer said that the articles and products were the third parcel of an additional donation by the people of the GDR in response to the appeal by the UN Secretary General for emergency aid to our country.

"Last year, within the framework of this emergency aid, the GDR made various donations in solidarity with the Mozambican people, with a total value of about 1.35 million contos."

As Salzer noted, the Council of Evangelical Churches and the Neo-Apostolic Church in his country each contributed 14.4 million meticals to finance the donation.

He reaffirmed the solidarity of the party and people of the GDR with the People's Republic of Mozambique, now the victim of a war of destabilization initiated by the "apartheid" regime.

06362/12913

Devastation of National Health Network Described

34420075d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
14 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] (AIM)—The undeclared war being waged against Mozambique by South Africa has destroyed more than 30 percent of the primary health network in the country, depriving more than 2 million individuals of health care, the most recent Ministry of Health study in our country has revealed. "The displacement of millions of individuals and the deliberate destruction of health infrastructures has caused immeasurable suffering and the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, mainly those of children, the most vulnerable stratum of the population," Drs Abdul Razak Noormohamed and Julie Cliff wrote in the second edition of the Ministry of Health publication entitled "The Impact of South African Destabilization on Health in Mozambique."

This document describes the plundering and destruction of the health services by the armed bandits supported by South Africa, giving statistical data through the end of 1986. The statistics for 1987 have not as yet been completed.

As of the end of 1986, the bandits had destroyed 213 health centers, while 382 others had been plundered or forced to close. This total represents 31 percent of the primary health network in the country. Four rural hospitals were forced to close.

In the earlier years, the Ministry of Health succeeded in reopening or establishing new health centers where they had been destroyed, such that until 1985 the health services were continuing to expand, although slowly.

In 1986, however, the number of peripheral health units operating dropped for the first time, from 1,416 to 1,326. Had it not been for the destabilizing war waged by South Africa, the number of health centers and stations in operation at the end of 1986 would have been at least 1,921.

The Terrorists' Targets

In 1987, the attacks of the bandits on the health centers became still more destructive, since they began to use explosives and mortars to reduce the health stations to ruins.

Five health centers and a rural hospital in the province of Nampula were completely destroyed by these means during the second half of 1987.

As a direct result of the war, the study said, more than 2 million Mozambicans have now been deprived of health care. Even in those instances in which the health stations have remained open, the study went on to say, "Access has been limited because it has become dangerous to travel the long distances necessary to reach the health stations."

At least 21 health workers had been assassinated and 44 others kidnapped by armed bandits by the end of 1986. Another 431 workers had lost all of their goods due to the bandits' actions.

The health service vehicles became the priority targets of the bandits' fire. More than 35 ambulances (all of them provided by the Red Cross on demand) were destroyed. The study revealed that in 1983, the province of Zambezia, the most populous in the country, had ambulances in 16 of its 17 districts. By the middle of 1986, the bandits had destroyed almost all of them, with only five remaining.

The document emphasized that attacks on health-service vehicles constitute a flagrant violation of Article 11 of the Geneva Convention, which provides that "Medical equipment and vehicles must be respected and protected under all circumstances, and should not be the target of attacks."

Effects on Children

The attack on the primary health care network has had catastrophic effects on Mozambican children, leading to an increase in the infant mortality rate to 200 per 1,000 and a mortality rate for the age group under 5 years of age of between 325 and 375 per 1,000.

According to the figures supplied by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the war and destabilization caused the death of about 84,000 children in 1986 alone, and of a total of 320,000 between 1981 and 1986.

However, the mortality rate is even higher in some zones. Two studies made among the persons displaced by the war in the province of Tete in 1987 showed that the mortality rate for children under 5 years of age was 448 to 552 per 1,000. This means that a half of the children were dying before their fifth birthdays.

Civilian Victims

The document said that the majority of those killed and wounded in the war were civilians, many of them assassinated in the course of massacres.

"In the province of Maputo, hundreds of persons were killed during attacks on trains and convoys," the study added.

The large numbers of individuals wounded have created difficulties for the hospital services.

"Large numbers of wounded individuals flood in after an attack on a bus or a hamlet, making it necessary to mobilize all the personnel. Those seriously wounded take a long time to recover and thus must occupy hospital beds," the study said.

Because of the mines placed by the bandits, the number of individuals requiring prosthetic limbs has increased drastically. This document said that the number of individuals provided with prostheses rose from 53 in 1981 to 319 in 1986.

In 1987, after the number of individuals requiring prostheses had exceeded the capacity of the services in Maputo, centers were opened in the cities of Beira and Quelimane. The three centers accommodated 247 individuals during the first 6 months of 1987.

Moreover, the health service is continuing to resist the South African efforts to destroy it. Drs Noormohamed and Cliff said that "The majority of the health workers are still at their posts and are continuing to make dangerous and difficult trips to obtain medicines and to vaccinate individuals."

New strategies are being adopted in order to adapt to the changed circumstances. Although vaccination campaigns have been postponed in some of the war zones, the Ministry of Health has intensified them in the provincial capitals and in the safe rural zones.

Reconstruction is continuing despite the destruction. For example, in 1986, 27 peripheral health centers forced to close due to the activities of the armed bandits were reopened, and the ministry built 54 new health centers.

5157

War Creates Health Problems for Chibuto

34420087a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
8 Jan 88 p 5

[Text] The terrorist actions of the armed bandits have made it tremendously difficult to provide the people in the district of Chibuto, in Gaza, with health care. In fact, Chibuto is still coping with the problems caused by the deterioration of the local rural hospital because of the excessive age of the premises, our correspondent in Xai-Xai has reported.

Because of the unstable situation, the health station in the locality of Chibabela was closed, and for the same reason, supplies of health materials to the Meboy health station were interrupted, and the limited equipment existing there was transferred to the seat of that district.

Although vaccines, refrigeration facilities and vehicles to transport the mobile health brigades are available, the preventive medicine sector in Chibuto has not been able to carry out positive work within the context of the PAV because of the actions of the armed bandits.

According to our correspondent, Virgilio Bambo, the Polyvalent Health Agents (commonly known as APEs) have encountered a number of problems in carrying out their work, and the high cost of living is now making it impossible to provide any kind of aid to the local population.

This source says that in order to mitigate the seriousness of some situations, the health agencies in Chibuto decided to establish APEs in the communal settlements of Guemulene, Coca-Missava and Wahamuza, where there are excellent conditions for farm production and minimal security.

One of the main problems facing the health center in Chibuto is the shortage of water, particularly in the district seat, which limits hygiene measures in the local health units.

This district currently has a rural hospital, two health centers, three aid stations in the localities of Alto-Chengane, Chipadja and Maleice, a station in a farm enterprise and 11 aid stations located in the communal settlements.

5157

Implications of Spain's Civil Guard Cooperation Discussed

34480004 Madrid ABC in Spanish 3 Jan 88 p 25

[Article by Alberto Miguez]

[Text] Madrid—The participation of the Spanish Civil Guard in a military and agricultural cooperation plan in Mozambique is being assessed on the highest level, in view of the misgivings that it has evoked among the corps commanders and opposition politicians.

Last November, a delegation of Spanish officials, including three lieutenant colonels from the Civil Guard, went to that African country to study, on the spot, the area in which the Spanish Government has decided to deploy its cooperation plan, euphemistically known as the "Total Plan for Agricultural-Livestock Development and Rural Security." The Spanish delegation flew over the region in which farms and security offices would be set up. It is an area of about 5,000 kilometers, located southwest of Maputo, the nation's capital, bordering South Africa and Swaziland.

At present, the aforementioned zone is a no-man's land, and it is risky for any civilian to cross, because the RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance] guerrillas are installed in the vicinity. For the Spanish delegation, the helicopter proved far safer than the trip by land.

The Mozambican regime consists of a single party, avowedly Marxist-Leninist, which maintains privileged relations with Cuba, the USSR, and other Eastern bloc countries, and which is currently attempting an "opening to the West," to procure food assistance, in view of the famine that is imminent.

In the context of this campaign for rapprochement with the West (although, in fact, without giving up the "special relations" with the USSR and its allies, which are supplying weapons and "advisors"), the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Pascual Mocumbi, was in Spain a few weeks ago. His talks with the state secretary of cooperation, Luis Yanez, were particularly fruitful. At that time, the main guidelines for cooperation between Spain and Mozambique were devised. The Civil Guard's participation in this plan is the most noteworthy and unusual innovation.

Up until now, Spain had been carrying out in the former African colony certain cooperative endeavors in the tourist and fishing sectors. For some time, a school of innkeeping has been operating in Maputo, installed in the Andalucia Hotel, one of the most habitable ones in the capital. Some 50 Spanish fishermen have their base in the ports of Maputo and Beira. They are specialists in refrigeration and shellfish from Andalucia, the Canaries, and Galicia, whose performance has proven "very interesting" to the shipowners, according to sources from the sector. About a dozen Spanish physicians and nurses are engaged in humanitarian work in that country.

The so-called "Total Plan for Agricultural-Livestock Development and Rural Security" is aimed at adapting to Mozambique a model closely resembling the Israeli "kibutzes." It involves setting up livestock and agricultural farms on which there would be military and security forces to prevent the "bandits" (as the Maputo regime calls the guerrillas) from attacking them, and which would, at the same time, constitute a 'safety belt' around the capital. At present, Maputo is one of the most unsafe African capitals, and the guerrillas are acting as they please only 15 kilometers from its center.

At the outset, it was thought that the Civil Guard might train the officers and petty officers of a future "rural guard," that would have to fight on the spot against the guerrillas, imitating the type of training given to the Civil Guard's rural units. This training would take place in Spain, at the Special Training Center (whose director, Lt Col Luis Manuel Rodriguez Gutierrez, was a member of the Spanish delegation visiting Maputo), or at other Civil Guard centers. But the Mozambican authorities suggested that it would be better to conduct the training and instruction "in situ"; that is, Civil Guard officers and

petty offices would come to Mozambique (a country, we should reiterate, in which a bloody civil war is under way), to give instruction in a barracks or school created for that purpose. These reasons explain the presence of three Civil Guard lieutenant colonels as members of the Spanish mission.

But the military and police cooperation that Mozambique wishes to receive from Spain goes much further. The Mozambican Government would like the Civil Guard to assume responsibility for the protection and defense of the model farms that Spain would set up in the Matutine region, inevitably involving the Civil Guard in a war that is alien to it. This is also the plan of some high-ranking officials in the State Secretariat of Cooperation and, most likely, of its head, Luis Yanez, who has already visited Maputo on several occasions and who maintains very cordial relations with Pascual Mocumbi, a physician like himself.

The secrecy kept regarding this operation, involving the Civil Guard, and the silence that both the Civil Guard General Directorate and the State Secretariat of Cooperation itself have maintained on the subject, have prevented it from becoming public knowledge up until now.

2909

Inhambane Faces Consequences of 10 Years of Drought

Number of Victims Hampers Relief Efforts

34420088 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
5 Jan 88 p 3

[Text] The province of Inhambane suffered a dramatic and generalized shortage of food throughout the past year due to drought and war, and as a consequence scores of people died of hunger in various interior zones of the province. In the first three months of 1987 the number of hunger victims (including refugees) totaled a little more than 652,000, but now official statistics indicate that the number of persons in these circumstances throughout the province of Inhambane has risen to 845,000, a situation considered the worst in recent years.

Although in 1987 a series of measures were taken to cope with the problem, such as the utilization of lowlands with the assistance of the international community, the situation is still difficult and requires great efforts to make significant improvements.

The situation worsened in the final months of last year to such an extent that some of the areas in the interior of the province registered scores of deaths from hunger. In fact, hunger, shockingly, reached the districts of Panda, Funhalouro, Mabote and Vilanculo.

In those zones, most of the hunger victims are citizens driven from their places of origin by drought and the terrorist action of armed bandits.

The drought situation in Inhambane, which has lasted for a decade, was characterized in 1987 as the most critical in five years, to such a degree that the population of some areas in the interior are reportedly subsisting on roots and wild fruits (not all fit for human consumption), because relief donations still do not meet the food needs of the hunger victims in the province.

In fact, it has been learned that last year Inhambane only received a little more than 8,000 tons of foodstuffs donated by the international community, including corn, rice, peanuts, edible oil, sugar, dried meat, beans, dried fish and crackers.

This quantity was by no means enough to halt the deteriorating food shortage situation in which thousands of the province's hunger victims live.

On the other hand, during 1987 Inhambane received 217,123 kg of seeds of corn, peanuts, beans, vegetables and other crops. In many cases the seed was not put in the ground because of lack of rain.

A considerable quantity of agricultural implements was also received, mainly spades, axes, animal-drawn plows, sprinkling cans, machete knives and also considerable numbers of household utensils.

Some Measures

However, important hideouts of the armed bandits were taken by assault by the FAM/FPLM [Mozambique Armed Forces/People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] in Nhamungue, Nhanjele, Marrumane, which are in the districts of Homoine, Inharrime and Jangamo, respectively, and this should bring relative peace to some areas of the province.

Following these actions, the Provincial Emergency Committee in coordination with local Party and state bodies launched a vast program for the resettlement of displaced populations in areas where they could reestablish their homes.

Nhatocue in Panda, Macuamene in Maxixe, Salela in Inhambane, Morrumbene, Massinga, and Chimunda in Vilanculo are examples of this resettlement.

Paths were also opened so that the donations could be transported from the provincial warehouses to the resettlement centers for the victims of hunger and armed bandits.

One of the major problems faced during the past year, however, was the lack of trucks equipped with traction systems, since the soils of Inhambane are for the most part sandy.

Outlook for 1988

In addition, the provincial government of Inhambane for its part began in 1987, a program of irrigation in some districts. With a goal of 750 hectares, the greater part of the irrigation area is assigned with priority to the displaced populations.

If successfully carried out, it is believed that this project could as soon as this year greatly alleviate the critical famine afflicting thousands in the province.

In many cases the irrigation works are reinforced with sets of motor pumps so that they can serve areas that would not benefit directly from the waters.

Low Level of Agricultural Production

34420088 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
11 Jan 88 p 3

[Text] The prolonged drought, which has lasted almost a decade in Inhambane, has had negative effects on the province's economic year, judging by the low levels of output in the agricultural sector. As a result, the usual commercialization did not occur, because there were no surpluses. However, as we have already reported, measures are being taken to minimize in 1988 the effects of this calamity, beginning with a vast program of construction of drainage ditches reinforced with sets of motor pumps.

Total agricultural production was on the order of 53.7 percent of the goal. Of this percentage, cereal production by state, cooperative and private sectors totaled only 255 tons for the whole year.

It is important to point out that we are not including corn and rice production by the family sector, which is still being surveyed by the agricultural authorities of the province.

In compensation, cotton production of 659.4 tons represented an increase over the previous year of 26 percent. Moreover, including the family, cooperative and private sectors, cotton production reached a total of 803 tons, which is a production record for the last 10 years in the province.

In general, Inhambane agricultural production that is exclusively dependent on rains, which have not fallen for a decade as we said, did not achieve any satisfactory indices last year.

This is proven by the fact that almost all year long the inhabitants of the large population centers of Maxixe and Inhambane have confronted very serious food shortage problems.

Official sources have told us that sabotage of access roads by armed bandits in various interior zones may have contributed greatly to the low level of marketing and collection of the surplus production of the peasants for sale in the cities.

In fact, a phase was reached in which the population of the two cities was supplied basically with quantities of products donated by the international community as part of its aid to the hunger victims of the nation.

In forest production, great efforts achieved an output of 10,715 cubic meters of wood, which was 14 percent greater than the 7,612 cubic meters set in the central state plan for 1987. This was in spite of persisting difficulties of irregular supply of fuel and lubricating oils, destruction of saw mills by armed bandits, constant equipment breakdowns for lack of spare parts for maintenance and repair.

This sector contributed significantly to the supply of railway ties to maintain the railways in the south of the country as well as lumber for making domestic articles for Inhambane and other parts of the country.

12942/12913

Drought Affecting Cattle, Palm Productivity in Zambezia

34420087c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
31 Dec 87 p 15

[Article by Jorge Morais]

[Text] Beira—The drop in the level of subsurface water resulting from the high temperatures which have prevailed in the province of Zambezia in recent months will substantially threaten the production of palm products, beef and milk, in particular where the Madal, an enterprise located in Quelimane, is concerned. The low-lying areas in the palm plantations, which generally store water which the cattle can utilize throughout the year, have dried up, or at least all that remains is mud. All of the pasture areas have also dried up. As of the beginning of the month of November of this year, no cattle had as yet died, but a sharp decline in the volume of meat and milk available could be foreseen.

Madal officials expressed concern, on the other hand, during a meeting with this correspondent in our Beira office, about the fact that the people living in the environs of the palm plantations are undertaking uncontrolled burning, an irregular situation which will hasten the disappearance of pasturage for cattle and will reduce the natural fertilizers needed for the development of the palm trees. Meanwhile, harrowing operations have had to be suspended in some areas in order to prevent further evaporation of the limited moisture still remaining.

With regard to the production of milk, the present period is regarded as the most critical, because currently only an average of 2.5 liters of [as published] is being produced per animal per day from a small herd of 25 cows. The milk production curve is tending to decline as compared with the performance in 1986, when the Madal undertook this activity.

Excellent Salt Production

While the weather conditions are entirely unfavorable for the palm plantations and cattle raising, Madal officials express satisfaction with the salt production indices likely to be reached by the end of this season, which is developing under excellent conditions, according to reports.

As a result of the production in progress, a stock of more than 1,000 tons of this product has already been accumulated, and if the current weather conditions (favorable) continue, it is hoped that a total of 2,000 kg of salt can be obtained for the 1987 season as a whole.

Copra Exports

The Madal Farm Association had as of the beginning of this year already exported 4,600 tons of copra, with a monetary value in excess of \$1 million. It is expected that another 2,000 tons will be exported this year.

As to the prospects for the copra production plan, it appears likely that the initial estimated goal for 1987, which was 4,500 tons, will be surpassed, with production coming very close to 5,000 tons.

Plan Results

As a result of the Economic Recovery Plan measures, the Madal achieved a positive financial balance, and the financial dependence on the Bank of Mozambique evident prior to the Economic Recovery Plan no longer exists.

In fact, the financial situation of the enterprises making up the Madal Group is currently moving toward the desired balance, so that according to information provided to our reporter, the improvement visible now has definitely eliminated "the somber situation which existed 4 years ago."

"We are now moving toward financial autonomy," Joao Ribeiro, director of the Madal Studies and Planning Office, assured NOTICIAS.

Drought, War Affecting Increasing Numbers in Gaza

34420075a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
8 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by Gaspar Zunguene: "Number of Persons in Gaza Affected Rising"]

[Text] As of last November, the province of Gaza already had a total of 604,300 persons affected by the natural catastrophes, 79,000 of them displaced because of the drought. These figures, according to the government authorities in the province, reveal a sharp rise in the number of victims, as a result of the prolonged drought and the resurgence of actions by the armed bandits. The victims are scattered in the bush areas, making the resumption of productive activity by the people difficult. However, the activities designed to turn the current state of affairs around are quite intensive, and an ever greater involvement of the pertinent bodies in this process can be seen.

The main concentrations of displaced persons are found in the districts of Chokwe, including the city of that name, in Guija, Mabalane, Xai-Xai and Bilene, and the large number of people coming from the Josina Machel Administrative Station in the district of Manhica, province of Maputo, to be found in this last-mentioned district should be stressed.

The document issued by the authorities further indicates that the majority of the victims in Gaza are now being accommodated in the existing communal settlements, consistent with the program drafted locally.

Moreover, the number of individuals displaced by the war and affected by the drought is highest in the districts of Chicualacuala, Guija, Massangene, Massingir, Manjacaze and Chibuto.

The migration of the people is the result, in the majority of cases, of the destabilizing actions of the armed bandits, whose presence has been making itself felt at various points in the province, particularly since the attack on the town of Manjacaze, among other localities.

In order to deal with this dramatic situation, the emergency commission in that part of the country, working with the other agencies involved, has been implementing actions of an organizational nature with a view to channeling support in food and other items to the individuals in need.

In fact, during the last half of last year, more than 1,500 tons of grains products and byproducts, 1,200 tons of beans, 24,000 liters of edible oils, 300 bundles of various types of clothing and 8,000 blankets were distributed, among other support actions. This work was carried out by the DPCCN in Gaza.

However, the document issued by the provincial emergency commission said that difficulties were encountered in this process, particularly with regard to the transport of products to and from the affected zones, because of the poor condition of the access routes and the lack of transport-vehicle capacity.

Productive Work Resumed

With a view to promoting food self-sufficiency based on local production, 1,648 hectares were distributed to 3,875 families in the districts of Chokwe, Bilene, Guija and Xai-Xai, up until last November. Each family received a little more than a quarter of a hectare. Moreover, other areas surveyed in the communal settlements are being divided into plots for the use of those displaced by the war and the drought.

The distribution of land was accompanied by the provision of production factors, in particular farm tools and seeds. To date, the AGRICOM Enterprise has made available 400 tons of corn for seed, benefiting more than 18,000 families.

It should be noted that 600 tons of seed corn was established as the emergency program goal, so that 200 remain to be supplied. With regard to farm implements, about 70,000 hoes, 45,000 machetes, 30,000 axes and 4,000 files have been distributed.

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Niassa Governor on Low Agricultural Production in 1987, 1988

34420082a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
7 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by David Filipe]

[Text] Niassa Governor Julio N'Tchola said in Lichinga that the province had not met the agricultural production goals for 1986/1987. "We had very low yields," said Governor N'Tchola, explaining that the situation was the result of the delayed and irregular deliveries of production materials, such as fertilizer and fuels, to the province.

According to the governor, the convoys which should have transported these materials to Niassa from the port of Nacala had reached the province only five times in 1986 and only one convoy reached Lichinga in 1987.

"The problems will be even more serious next year," the governor said, referring to 1988.

N'Tchola was speaking at the end of the meeting of the Niassa Province Government, held on 28 and 29 December, in which directors and officials of the principal economic and social sectors were invited to participate.

The session was devoted to an accounting of the activities undertaken in the province in 1987. Each of the attending officials presented a report, which was later analyzed in depth.

At the closing session, the Niassa governor praised the outstanding spirit of cooperation among the members of the provincial government in solving the problems in their sectors; he declared that this unity is possible "thanks to the good relations among all of them."

N'Tchola urged that the government members' aggressive pursuit of solutions to Niassa's problems in 1987 be even further intensified in 1988, because, as he explained, starting next year "we must move from formal commitments to concrete actions."

As the governor added, this means that the agricultural and marketing enterprises must send their cadres to other provinces of the country in search of products and merchandise for Niassa.

"The businesses and merchants must become involved. They cannot go on waiting for the products to come to their establishments," stressed the governor, who later praised the representatives of the province in Nacala and Tete for their efforts "to see that a few of the products that are sent here arrive in Niassa."

"They are doing a good job," Governor N'Tchola noted, referring to the Niassa cadres stationed in Tete and Nacala provinces, namely Salomao Cossa and Elias Mondlane.

To the provincial agrarian sector, the governor recommended that it expand its production capacity next year, to respond minimally to the problem of the famine in this region of the country.

06502/12913

Ministry Introduces Training Program in Forestry, Natural Resources

34420082c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
6 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] To promote the gradual improvement of reforestation, lumber production and management techniques for the country's forest and wildlife resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, through its National Directorate of Forests and Wildlife, has introduced a national training program, to run from 1988 to 1992.

During that time, the future cadres will receive training at four centers in this country and also in some member countries of the SACDD [Southern African Development Coordination Conference], namely Zimbabwe and Malawi, and in countries of the Americas and of the EEC, as well as in Sweden and Australia.

Rucal Ali Dauto, national director of the PNF [National Forestry Program], told us that the plan aims to provide the forestry sector, in the area of the lumber and wildlife industry, with minimally trained personnel to perform tasks in production and industry.

The plan takes in such areas of endeavor as forest economy, reforestation, management of natural forests, marketing of forest products, forestry research, improvement of genetic strains and production of seeds, silviculture and planting of seedlings, professional training and others.

Beginning in 1988 the training centers at Michafutene, INFLOMA and Matutuini and the Beira Center, in Sofala, will admit 103 workers. In the same period, seven workers will go to Zimbabwe, the United States, England, Brazil and some EEC countries.

Eucal Ali Dauto added that, by 1990, some 28 courses will be offered at the national level in the various centers; it is expected that an average of 100 individuals will be trained each year.

The PNF national director said that the National Directorate of Forests and Wildlife had conducted a country-wide study to determine the manpower needed, in terms of numbers, level of training and specialization, to correctly implement the development plans for the sector.

He added that, to this end, certain factors were taken into consideration, such as the installed capacity for reforestation and lumber production and the gradual extension of reforestation and expansion of lumber production, to meet a larger percentage of the domestic demand for products (posts, firewood and charcoal, milled lumber, panels, paper and cardboard).

Other factors considered were the wage standards for personnel in each activity or subactivity and the expansion and improvement of the technical management of the country's forest and wildlife resources.

06362/12913

Moamba Launches Five-Year Agricultural Program

34420075c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
8 Jan 88 p 3

[Text] An agricultural development program which is to last 5 years and involves the cultivation and planting of vegetable crops and fruit trees has been under way since last year at the Moamba Agricultural Enterprise in the province of Maputo. NOTICIAS has learned from the director of the program, Julio Douglas Barros. This project is proceeding despite serious difficulties, some of them imposed by factors beyond the control of this production unit, which is strategically important in supplying the zone.

In fact, 150 hectares of land have been cultivated to date, and plans call for incorporating a total of 500 of the 700 available hectares. Julio Barros said that large areas of land cannot be cultivated until satisfactory yields are obtained in each harvest.

In implementing this program, the enterprise has the support of the technical and material resources of the European Economic Community Agricultural Project, which is being developed in the district of Moamba, as well as the aid of various local enterprises.

Current Situation

The Moamba Agricultural Enterprise currently has 260 workers functioning on two blocks with a total area of 6 km.

Julio Barros said that when the farm season began in August of 1987, all of the enterprise workers were incorporated to make better rationalization and use of the labor force and the existing material resources possible.

"There is a shortage of tractors. The three we have were purchased in 1977. We do not have replacement parts or materials for the maintenance of our fleet. We lost three trucks because of the actions of the armed bandits," the director said.

Julio Barros pointed out that several months ago, there were 14 tractor drivers but only three tractors. To resolve this disparity, some of these workers were assigned to other activities.

A large part of the labor force of the enterprise is made up of elderly persons, because the young people have migrated to the cities. In order to maintain the current staff, this production unit plans to distribute a hectare of land to each of its workers in the near future.

Difficulties During the 1986-1987 Season

The most recent farm season (1986-1987) was a poor one, according to director Julio Barros. This was due first of all to the lack of follow-up at the enterprise where the Economic Recovery Program measures were concerned. For example, the workers went 6 months without being paid, which discouraged them in their daily work.

On the other hand, the late delivery of seeds affected not only the enterprise, but also the majority of the farmers in the district of Moamba. This situation made it necessary to plant all of the seeds at the same time, with negative effects on the crop yields.

"We harvested the tomatoes on an area of 20 hectares all at one time, which created great difficulties in marketing for us due to the lack of transport facilities," Julio Barros said.

Another question which concerns this enterprise, its director said, is the increase in production costs and the low prices paid, a situation which constitutes a threat to the economic and financial stability of this farm unit.

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Agricultural Projects Under Way in Gaza Province

34420074a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
31 Dec 87 p 25

[Text] Gaza Province currently has 12 development projects in progress, with the support of local government funding and foreign financing.

The projects, most of which are devoted to agricultural development and rural water supply systems, were initially budgeted at 112,63 million meticals.

According to the official responsible for small programs under Gaza's Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, noteworthy projects during 1987 included the drainage and distribution of about 2,000 hectares of land in Lumane-Chicumbane, Sontoene and Siaia.

In the same period, the ditches and water collectors were cleaned up along the left bank of the Limpopo River in Xai-Xai District.

These projects were supported by NOVIB, a private Dutch organization which has provided specialized technical assistance in agriculture and irrigation, supplied heavy equipment and created agrarian centers in the area of Xai-Xai.

During 1987, the DIMERLI project, within the framework of the Emergency Program in progress in the country, has recovered more than 1,300 hectares of arable land in Santoene and Siaia, by opening drainage canals to channel off the water which was preventing the full use of the land. Production has already begun in these areas and the peasants have already harvested crops in this agricultural campaign.

Among other development projects, a program was initiated this year in Xai-Xai to introduce and exploit adaptable species of fish, to improve the diet of the population; seven fish tanks have been built in the zone of Ponela.

The Gaza Province government is responsible for construction of the tanks, which were built by the Lower Limpopo Irrigation System Company, with the cooperation of Korean technicians assigned to this city.

In Gaza Province, there are also programs to promote small livestock farming, specifically ducks and chickens. The programs are sponsored by CUSO-SUCO, a Canadian organization which is providing technical assistance and training Mozambican cadres who will see to the operation of the production units now under construction.

The project was initiated in 1983 and more than 10 technicians have already been trained in this field. The primary purpose of the project, which is located in Chokwe District, is to support the state, cooperative, family and private sectors by expanding production of chicks for distribution.

Within the Emergency Program, OXFAM, which is also represented in Gaza Province, has given particular support to the family farming sector, by supplying farm implements, constructing open wells in Chicualacuala and planting fruit orchards.

OXFAM has already made a large number of pumps available to the province for the captation of water and irrigation in rural areas.

According to our source, some of the projects in this region have been halted because of enemy action. Throughout the year, however, several damaged water tanks have been repaired in the region of Mapapa, in Chokwe and Massingir.

Participating in the projects are the enterprises GAPECOM UDA of Xai-Xai and the Lower Limpopo Irrigation System, CREL, [the Office of] Green Zones and district directorates of agriculture.

06362/12913

EFRIPEL Director Discusses Enterprise's High Production

34420074b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
31 Dec 87 p 13

[Text] EFRIPEL [Mozambican Fish Cold Storage, Ltd.] headquartered in Quelimane, is presenting high production rates for shrimp, lobster and fish. According to Isidora da Esperanca Faztudo, general director of this Mozambican-Japanese company, by the end of the first quarter of 1987 EFRIPEL had already produced 1,298 tons of shrimp, 140 tons of lobster and 786 tons of first-grade fish (193 tons of which have been caught by the new fishing vessel which went into operation in July 1987. To date, the new ship has conducted four fishing operations, with an average catch of 60 tons per operation, most of it first-grade fish.)

Isidora Fastudo would give no estimate as to her thoughts or plans with regard to an annual production goal; however, based on EFRIPEL's quarterly production, if this rate of capture is maintained, in 12 months the firm could produce 15,576 tons of shrimp, 1,600 tons of lobster and 9,432 tons of fish.

Were it not for some anomalies which disrupted the company's fishing operations during the year; specifically, bad weather, the breakdown of some vessels because of their age and the delayed docking of some ships (a week behind schedule), which altered the fishing timetable, plus the use of poor-quality bait in the shrimp and lobster operations, shellfish production would have been even higher, according to the official.

As a rule, the bait used by EFRIPEL to catch shrimp and lobster has been "bonita" (young tuna) and sardines; the shellfish catch is reportedly much higher when such bait is properly employed. As a result of the above-mentioned factors, the company's production was thrown out of balance, with a decline of about 45 percent, or the loss of 1.8 kg per "cage."

EFRIPEL fishes for shrimp on the coastal shelf of Sofala, in operations that generally involve a fleet of 16 trawlers. Lobster is generally caught off the bank of Maputo.

It should be noted that, in addition to the 18 ships (including 16 shrimp boats, a lobster boat and fishing trawler), the company also has a ship used for the coastal transport of fishing equipment. As Isidora Fastudo explained, the ship's characteristics are similar to those of a shrimp boat. The decision to acquire the ship was made by the secretariat of State for Fishing.

The shrimp and lobster now produced by this cold storage company are exported directly to Japan, on freighters of the Taiyo Fishery Company Ltd., and the first- and second-grade fish and other sea life are sold to the residents of the city of Quelimane.

The export receipts are used to purchase new fishing equipment and to cover all the administrative costs of the company. Part of the revenues which, by obligation, revert to the government are used to finance new investments.

Fleet

According to the director, the operationality of EFRIPEL's fishing fleet can be considered good, compared to the other fishing enterprises. The Secret, explained Isidora Fastudo, is that the ships receive regular maintenance, in addition to the general maintenance that takes place once a year, when the ships are docked.

In addition to this system of periodic maintenance, the ships undergo a general overhaul every two years; Japanese technicians are sent every year to perform technical work on the ships. This choice of contracting technicians

to come and make the repairs in Mozambique instead of sending the fishing vessels away has a certain economic advantage for EFRIPEL, in terms of substantial savings in the cost of imported materials and of servicing the ships.

The company director informed our correspondent in Beira that the acquisition of new ships was suspended in 1986 because "the company was simply acquiring new ships and was not tending to the technical state of the fleet. The principle behind the idea was to make rational use of the existing fleet," she stressed.

At that time, the company was only authorized to expand the company; now it is necessary to carry out another type of investment; namely, the continuing replacement of ships to maintain optimum operationality. To this end, the joint company plans, at short range, to gradually replace the old ships with new ones and, at long range, to expand the lobster fleet.

Economic Recovery Program Imposes New work Standards

Linking the current phase of EFRITEL's development with the new economic measures in effect in the country, director Isidora said that, like other companies, "we have also experienced some effects of the implementation of the Economic Recovery Program [PRE]. The company has met with some exchange rate problems."

According to its director, EFRIPEL has had to make payments on goods imported before the currency devaluation. She added that the devaluation had made holes in the company's treasury and would have an effect on the profit column in the company accounts at year's end.

To operate in accordance with the requirements of the PRE, EFRITEL was obliged to define new wage and labor standards, so that each worker "would be paid according to his work." This, naturally, will induce the worker to engage more actively in his work and entitle him to bonuses at the end of a determined period.

"Now we are also going to tie the workers more directly to production; previously, only efficient workers were benefiting from this measure.

"We are going to reward the good worker and penalize the bad worker," said director Isidora, who told us that, in this process, some workers had been placed on the expendable list.

"The company still has to settle the question of these individuals who are still at work, because I haven't yet fully integrated the work and wage standards."

Cold Storage Facilities

Also within the development projects for the company, the administrators of this cold storage depot conducted an important economic project in 1979, consisting in the construction of twin refrigeration chambers, with an installed storage capacity of 500 tons.

The chambers can conserve the product at 25 degrees below zero (Centigrade), meeting the prerequisite of 15 degrees below zero as the standard for the storage of shrimp, lobster and fish.

06362/12913

Peanut Experts To be Trained Overseas

34420074c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
31 Dec 87 p 13

[Text] Two high-level technicians and three mid-level technicians will be trained abroad as part of the Peanut Project conducted by the School of Agronomy and Forest Engineering, of the Eduardo Mondlane University [UEM]. The project is now in the third and final phase. The technicians will receive training in the propagation and improvement of peanut seeds, in the use of animal-drawn equipment, aflatoxins, maintenance of the gene bank and education in extension services.

The Peanut Project was launched in 1980, with financing from the Research Development Center (IDRC) of Canada. The first phase of the project ran from January 1980 to December 1982; the second phase started in the following month and lasted until May 1987.

The final phase, which was launched last July, is devoted to intensified research in various zones in the south of the country; to propagating, importing and testing more seed for the different growing areas; to conducting pilot extension programs on the peasants' farms; and to the study of animal transaction and the use of plant remains as animal fodder.

Studies will also be conducted on the cultivation of crops in association, crop rotation, irrigation, use of fertilizers, and control of weeds, diseases, and pests that affect the peanut crop.

For this last phase of the project, which will last for three months, the Research Development Center has granted 453,000 Canadian dollars (more than 38,000 contos).

According to Dr Kola Ramanaiah, director of the project, two years from now the peanut farming research will be conducted entirely by Mozambican cadres. From the beginning of the program to date, one agricultural engineer and seven mid-level technicians have been trained in India.

Initially, two cooperants were assigned to the program, an Indian [Ramanaiah] and a Malawian; the latter was transferred to Burundi, since his presence here was not justified at this time. It is expected that the other cooperant, who is now directing the project, will terminate his contract next year.

Work Conducted

The peanut research began with the collection of varieties of peanut seeds used in the country's southern and northern zones.

Between 1979 and 1987, there were three expeditions to those regions to obtain various strains of peanut seeds, not only from peanut farms but also from warehouses.

These seeds were propagated to obtain a larger quantity, from which a number were selected and stored in the gene bank. The function of the bank is to conserve the seed that has been gathered and to maintain the genetic qualities of the various strains.

According to Benedito Chilengue, who is engaged in peanut seed conservation, the basic function of the bank is to ensure that some varieties that are in danger of extinction will be preserved for the future. He explained that, because of the actions of the armed bandits, the peasants have abandoned farms in many areas of the country, which could have led to the extinction of some varieties if they had not been gathered and stored in the gene bank.

He added that 540 pure strains of peanuts from all the continents are now in storage; three-fourths of them were gathered in various regions of Mozambique. He noted that the UEM School of Agronomy and Forest Engineering is promoting an exchange of peanut seeds with some neighboring countries, notably Malawi, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

"We want to learn how each variety behaves in each country in the region. It is possible that one variety may produce large yields in Zimbabwe and not in Mozambique," Chilengue emphasized.

He stressed that this trade of seeds will permit an exchange of useful information which could help to determine which varieties are suitable for the various countries in the southern African region.

Chilengue explained that, before the seeds enter the school's gene bank, they are tested to determine the characteristics of each variety of seed collected. This is followed by a study of strains to determine which are the best; finally, demonstration tests are conducted on the peasants' farms.

06362/12913

Czechoslovak Light Bulbs Distributed to Provinces

34420087b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
5 Jan 88 p 3

[Text] A shipment of 130,000 light bulbs produced in Czechoslovakia will shortly be distributed throughout the country, a source at Interelectra, the enterprise which imports this kind of equipment, has revealed.

The source said that one part of this shipment has already been sold in the city of Maputo, just prior to the holiday season, through 18 specialized establishments.

The quotas for the provinces in the central and northern parts of the country are being handled through the representatives of that enterprise in the cities of Beira and Nampula. "We expect to ship the light bulbs to these provinces shortly," our source said.

The Interelectra source for Tete said that this zone will receive its light bulbs direct from the enterprise headquarters, that is to say the capital of the country.

The representatives for Gaza and Inhambane are expected to take delivery of the quotas assigned to them shortly.

Because some establishments in the city of Maputo are requiring each customer to buy five light bulbs at a time, our reporters sought to establish whether this quantity has been stipulated by Interelectra. Our source answered that "We do not establish the quantities, but only recommend to the establishments that they all sell the goods on the same day, to avoid any monopoly."

All of these light bulbs have screw threads, and they fall within the 40-100 watt range.

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Canning Factory Rehabilitated With FIB Aid

34420075b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
8 Jan 88 p 3

[Text] The final stage in the rehabilitation of the Chilembene Vegetable Canning Factory in Gaza, which is a part of the Lonrho Mozambique Agro-Industrial Company (LOMACO) will be undertaken soon and will be completed toward the end of next year. The installed

capacity of this factory unit will be increased to 4,000 tons of tomato concentrate and 1,500 tons of other vegetable products, including peeled tomatoes, carrots and peppers.

The executive director of the LOMACO, Carlos Henriques, told our reporters that partial rehabilitation of the factory is being carried out this year, pursuant to the work done last September and October.

He added that the preceding phases involved a survey of the existing installations and equipment and the purchase of new machinery and spare parts.

Carlos Henriques said that his company intended to produce a half of the raw materials needed to supply this production unit. "This factory has the capacity to process about 24,000 tons of tomatoes per year, which means that the balance of the raw materials will be purchased from producers in the region," he emphasized.

The rehabilitation of the Chilembene Vegetable Canning Factory is being carried out on the basis of financing in the amount of 3 million ECUs which the LOMACO obtained this year from the European Investment Bank. Part of this allocation will also go to the cotton-ginning plant which is also located in the province of Gaza.

Carlos Henriques said that the rehabilitation process at this factory unit is behind schedule, since currently the plant is awaiting delivery of the equipment needed for the work. He said that the work should be completed by April of next year, at which time the factory will begin operation again.

Like the raw materials for the canning factory, the raw cotton which will supply this production unit is to be produced, for the most part, by the LOMACO. "Cotton cultivation will be resumed in the province of Gaza, and we are interested in processing the cotton produced by other farmers. The ginning plant can process 6,000 tons of raw cotton during a season of about 180 days," Carlos Henriques explained.

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Whites-Only Election Termed Recipe for Polarization

SWANU (MPC), SWAPO D Oppose

34000382 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
29 Jan 88 p 7

[Article by Rajah Munamava]

[Text] SWANU (MPC) and SWAPO D will use all possible legal and political means to frustrate the 'whites only' ethnic elections as envisaged by the White National Party under Mr Kosie Pretorius on June 22 this year.

This was announced by Mr Moses Katjiuongua, Swanu (MPC) leader at a joint press conference on Tuesday. Mr Katjiuongua said his part and that of his colleague, Mr Andreas Shipanga, considered the proposed white election as a recipe for a black-white polarisation and a provocation to the other parties in the interim government as well as all other people of goodwill in this country.

It was the firm view of Swanu (MPC) and Swapo D that the white elections 'desperately and dictatorially' imposed by the National Party on white voters was a proposition which brought into focus serious political and moral problems, Mr Katjiuongua said.

"Our two parties simply cannot and will not keep silent about this development. Exhortations for white unity to resist black demands for change certainly cannot be left unchallenged because they have the potential for serious trouble."

The two parties are convinced that any advocacy of white racial prejudice at this stage will only lead to black-white polarisation and political confrontation and will bedevil the efforts being made to reach an understanding about important political and constitutional issues and principles.

Mr Katjiuongua urged the South African government to do everything in its power to be seen to be urging the parties in the interim government to behave responsibly and seriously.

He said it was the fervent hope of both his party and Swapo D that the South African government, which said that it was committed to the process of reform in South Africa, would not 'put its head on the block' for people in Namibia who increasingly sound more like Treurnicht and the AWB than anything resembling change and reform.

The Swanu (MPC) leader accused Mr Pretorius and his National Party for wanting to impose evil things on a country that did not belong to them alone and warned that they must expect a "strong flexible" response from those who are opposed to their plans and activities.

Mr Katjiuongua outlined that as far back as 1984, all parties in the Multiparty Conference had declared that the existing political dispensation was unsatisfactory and unacceptable.

In the Windhoek Declaration of February 24, 1984, all parties in the MPC had agreed to draft a permanent constitution within the framework of phase 1 of the Western Settlement Plan and related international conventions.

Mr Katjiuongua further related that on April 8, 1986 the National Assembly had unanimously adopted a resolution stating that institutionalised ethnic and racial discrimination and separation, wherever they may exist, could not simply be changed but must be entirely removed and that Proclamation AG8 and similar legislation be abolished as soon as a replacement has been completed, agreed upon and implemented.

In the light of these undertakings, the two parties do not see the need and the urgency for a white election at this stage. The only reasonable conclusion that one could draw was that the National Party was gambling on the hope of winning a white mandate to block the constitutional process and meaningful change in the country, Mr Katjiuongua asserted.

What Namibia needed now was not double-talk by political leaders but an earnest desire to seek meaningful solutions to its problems, he said.

He added that it was strange that those who claimed to be more 'civilised' than blacks, were the very people who flout common agreements and undertakings and that authority of judicial institutions.

Mr Katjiuongua added that his party and Swapo D held the view that the National Party was acting in conflict with the letter and spirit of Article 8 of the Bill of Fundamental Rights and all undertakings and principles of the MPC and the interim government.

"To those who are threatened with quick registration for the white elections, we say, take it easy because it is more than likely that the proposed election will be overtaken by new developments during the next couple of weeks and months".

Anti-Vote Efforts Denounced

34000382 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
29 Jan 88 p 7

[Text] Leader of the white National Party, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Administration for Whites, Mr Kosie Pretorius, has expressed strong dissatisfaction at efforts to dissuade whites from registering for the ethnic election to be held on June 22 this year.

In a press release this week, Mr Pretorius has again called on whites to register as voters before the target date of March 15. Already he has warned that those who do not register may face a fine or jail sentence or both.

He said he regarded the attempts by Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Republican Party, to dissuade whites from registering, in a serious light. Mr Pretorius said this included the media who had also taken a one-sided stance on this issue.

He said Mr Mudge had based his stance on "opportunistic political considerations" rather than legal groups. He reiterated that allegations about so-called "compulsory race classification" has been dealt with in the Legislative Assembly when the Electoral Ordinance had been passed, with no protest from the seven RP members. The same Ordinance had been approved by the Cabinet of the interim government.

He reminded people that the finding of the Supreme Court concerning AG 8 would only be an 'advisory' finding, and would play no role before March 15. This would not be considered a legitimate excuse for not registering, he said.

He also condemned Mr Mudge for the example he was setting by requesting people to ignore existing laws. He once again earnestly appealed to law-abiding white voters to help the administration of the country and to re-register before March 15.

Columnist Urges Nonparticipation

34000382 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
29 Jan 88 p 12

[Article by Gwen Lister in the "Political Perspective" column]

[Text] Shortly after he had announced an ethnic election for whites, National Party leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, told the press that all 'whites' who were in possession of identity documents classifying them as members of that population group, would have to register as voters for the election. Most 'whites' are in any case, confused by the whole affair, not certain as to whether it is 'illegal' not to register, and whether they are within their rights to refuse. I am not going to register, and I will explain why.

In the first place, I consider myself as a Namibian and not as a 'white.' In the second place, when I applied for an 'identity' document, and where the authorities requested my 'race,' I put 'Namibian.' Notwithstanding this (and probably many others find themselves in the same position as me) my identity document arrived and I had been registered as 'white., something which is totally unacceptable to me.

I also question the legality of Mr Kosie Pretorius' ultimatum that 'whites' register as voters or face a fine or jail sentence or both. I do not think the Electoral Ordinance is totally clear on this point on whether it is compulsory to register or not.

I do however, concur with Mr Pretorius' assessment about the standpoint of Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Republican Party, as being largely 'opportunistic.' I am still convinced that Mr Mudge himself is not opposed to anything ethnic; and that it is his certainty that the National Party would once again triumph in the ethnic elections that leads him to call for a registration boycott.

Moreover, Mr Mudge has made it clear that he is in favour of 'regional' elections. We all know what that means. Ethnic elections without the ethnic label.

The people of this country in any case fall into geographic and ethnic units, and a delimitation of constituencies for 'regional' elections would probably be much the same as that for the ethnic elections.

Most people who are registering as 'whites' (in any case it can be strongly argued that in terms of the Bill of Rights and other legislation in this country, one is firstly a Namibian, and secondly, a member of a population group) for the June 22 election, are doing so because they see themselves as Namibians. Secondly, they are refusing to register because they believe that ethnic elections are counterproductive and contrary to the United Nations settlement plan. Thirdly, and as with the identity documents, people are being forced into compulsory race classification; something which we thought had long since been abandoned.

If the 'white' ethnic election goes ahead, it proves beyond doubt, that Mr P. W. Botha continues to 'have his way' in Namibia. He has insisted on the entrenchment of minority rights guarantees in Namibia; all members of the interim government Cabinet (including the latent protestors to the 'white' ethnic election, Moses Katjiuongua and Andreas Shipanga) agreed to entrench such minority rights, so there's little that Mr Mudge, Mr Shipanga and Mr Katjiuongua can do to prevent the election itself from taking place.

They should have spoken out long before this stage, on the question of ethnic elections; with the majority in the Cabinet they could have long since relegated Proclamation AG8 to the dustbin, but instead they chose to compromise and refer the matters to the courts, which can in any case, only come forward with an advisory opinion.

And then it's back to square one. Back to the interim government Cabinet which really doesn't know what to do with the whole awkward and embarrassing question of AG8.

Interestingly enough, there are a lot of 'white' Namibians, particularly in the business community, who have registered themselves as 'Ovambos.' This apparently was done some years ago in order to avoid paying taxes, but since tax is now applicable in the various other groups as well, their taxes would now be payable to the Ovambo Administration.

We very much doubt whether the registration campaign for the 'white' election is going to be well-supported. Certainly, in rural areas, most 'whites' will register; particularly those loyal National Party supporters who do not want to appear as 'traitors' even if they disagree with registration. There are also many civil servants who feel their jobs would be on the line (with the White Administration) if they do not register, and other civil servants (in central government) who feel their jobs will be on the line if they do register. So there is certainly a lot of confusion, and 'whites' generally want to be obedient, but feel largely that the election is irrelevant.

I will not register for 'white' elections; and those 'whites' who feel that they are firstly, Namibians, should follow suit. There is little point to be served in regarding oneself as a 'white' (or as a member of any other population group for that matter) in a country which hopefully, one day, will scrap all forms of discrimination and compulsory race classification.

/9274

Clergy, Teachers Reportedly Targeted by RSA Security

34000384a Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
29 Jan 88 p 5

[Article by Chris Shipanga]

[Text] The Commission for Justice and Peace has charged that clergymen and teachers are among the groups presently being targeted for detention without trial by South African Security Forces, especially in northern Namibia.

In a statement released this week by the Acting Chairman of the Commission, and Provincial of the Oblates Father Heinz Steegmann, the renewed violation of human rights by the authorities have been strongly and outrightly condemned.

Father Steegmann said that the new wave of detentions without trial, mainly of teachers and even pastors, clearly shows that the authorities concerned admit to have lost their campaign to win the minds and hearts of the people and "now they have no other option than to force their will on the people who follow their leaders."

"We will not bow down to these threatening acts of intimidation and manipulation of people. And we want to let it be known to each and everyone that we stand

fully behind those who are suffering from detentions without trial and from the dehumanising conditions connected with this deprivation of personal rights."

Father Steegmann stressed that the Commission once again demanded the immediate release and or the being brought before a court of law of all detainees held under "the Security Laws in Namibia."

Citing a long list of recent detentions without trial, Father Steegmann said that the so-called authorities had the "evil intention to intimidate and to manipulate the people."

"We also sent a telex to the Bundeskanzler of the Republic of Germany, and to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, strongly protesting against the visit of Dr Franz-Josef Strauss, the Ministerpräsident of the Federal State of Bavaria, to Namibia and the deployment of an aircraft of the Luftwaffe of the Federal Republic of Germany," he concluded.

Although there is sufficient evidence as to the continued detention without trial of many of the undermentioned persons, both the army and the police failed to reply to queries by *The Namibian* concerning these people.

While it is the "normal practice in the territory" that persons being detained for so-called security reasons are held and interrogated by security police, it is however different this time, as it is reported that the army has seemingly "taken over this task."

A reporter of this newspaper, Chris Shipanga, was in northern Namibia this week to investigate, amongst other issues, the recent wave of detention without trial by the army.

On Monday he managed to arrange for an interview with the Officer Commanding Sector 10 at Oshakati, Brigadier Serfontein, which was set by his personal secretary Ms Van Niekerk for Tuesday 12h00.

However, when he arrived at the entrance the next day, members of the SADF first delayed him for more than an hour, before eventually refusing him a permit for entrance.

No straightforward reasons were given except that some soldiers wanted to know why he wanted to speak to the brigadier and that "sorry, we know nothing of your appointment."

When the reporter later tried to call the Brigadier's office to inquire about the appointment, he was just told that "there is no reply in the office."

Mr Shipanga then wanted to go to the police station at Ondangwa for other issues, but was again delayed by members of the Defense Force at the checkpoint leading into Ondangwa. His camera was temporarily confiscated to prevent him from taking any photographs.

Confirmation from friends, relatives, lawyers, and church groups have been received however, concerning the continued detention without trial of Mr Paulus Amadhila, Mr Jason Angula, Mr Joseph Dumeni, Mr Gideon Kamhulu, Reverend Junias Kaapanda, Mr Joseph Katofa, Mr Tadius Malumo, Ms Haili Mwetako, Mr Nathaniel Ndatyapo, Mr Lucas Nghipandulua, Mr Nghipunya, Mr Ndipale Nghiyalahamba, Mr Jason Shikomba, Mr Heikki Shililifa, Mr Andreas Shivute, Mr Ananeas Utoni, Mr Johannes Shingayamwe, Mr Otto Autoni, Mr Daniel Israel Shimwandi, Mr Julius Kapula, Mr Albine Maljau, Mr Nathaniel Stephanus, Ms Ndelefina Abraham, Mr Moses Errki, Mr Shipandeni Mupoio, Mr Shipingana Shivute, Mr Sam Dumeni, Mr David Hashipala Haikonda, Mr Johannes Nekougo, Mr Immanuel Shivolo, Mr Salomo Uusiku, Mr Kandenga Herman, Mr Jafet Haipito.

/9274

Interview With Country's AWB Leader, Van As
34000383a Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
29 Jan 88 pp 8, 9

[Interview with Hendrik van As, leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, by Gwen Lister]

[Text] The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) was formed in a home in Windhoek West on November 27 last year. Gathered there for the formation, were about 100 people, including the AWB leader, Eugene Terre Blanche. Hendrik van As is 70 years old. He's also the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging in this country, and a member of the Afrikaner Volkswag. In an interview with Gwen Lister this week, the AWB leader, who was born in Pietermaritzburg, who has lived here for 42 years, speaks of the organisation and its support in Namibia. The van As couple lost one son, who was a member of the police force, in northern Namibia three years ago, and they have two other children. Saying that he was not 'Hitler' and neither was he seeking high office, he expressed concern that the fate of the Afrikaner in this country. Mr van As, flanked by his faithful bull mastiff, Rufus, in an office piled high with papers and photographs—included among them a photograph of former NP leader A. H. duPlessis, B. J. Vorster, and a framed certificate of membership of the Afrikaner Volkswag, as well as copies of Patriot and Jaap Marais' book entitled Stryd is Lewe—agreed to talk to *The Namibian* this week about the AWB.

Lister: What precisely, is the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB)?

Van As: You must understand that South West Africa has never been a state...one must be created. South West Africa is presently divided up into territories with nations which have their own land. All, except the Coloureds, have their own land. The central government is busy trying to break down the borders between the peoples, something which they are not finding easy. The only place they could do it easily is in the white areas, where they can buy the farms, because there is no national authority which can protect the owners. I have also said before that buyers from Eastern Bloc countries are buying land here, and this must be stopped. Whether this has now been stopped, I don't know, but in principle, people can still do it. What happens now is that Hereros or Damaras can buy farms in the white areas, and the central government with 'white' money, help them to do it. To me this is a red warning signal...something like this should not be allowed.

Now to come to the AWB. The AWB believes that the negotiations which took place with the MPC, mustn't be with political parties, but with ethnic groups. Political parties are just a deliberate grouping of individuals, they don't have the basis of a people. There must be permanence in the entities which negotiate for the establishment of a state, because they will become permanent portions of that state. As Jan Smuts, in his Holism thought, if you gather together people in one state, then that creation will have characteristics which the individual components do not have. Now that could have been true if you have created a state with parties, but I do not think this is something permanent.

I see too many similarities with the Freedom Charter of the ANC in the Windhoek Declaration of Basic Principles of the MPC of February 1984. In that document only individuals are spoken about, as in the Freedom Charter of Joe Slovo. South Africa belongs to everyone...Joe Slovo was outspoken on this. He said that equality must be between individuals and not between ethnic groups, because ethnic equality led to ethnic domination.

The AWB wants to bring home to the Afrikaner that he belongs to a people, which is indivisible. That people does not acknowledge a geographic border as a boundary between the people of South West and the people of South Africa.

A people which do not have land, do not have a future. Only a people who have a say over their land, have a say over their future. That is why we condemn the South African Government for wanting to talk to the ANC. The ANC is not a people, neither is Swapo a people. These organisations do not qualify to have land. The Afrikaner exists here; he is a people. If he wants permanence, then he must have control over his land. Now we say the NP has a plan concerning the division of this country into

South West Africa and Namibia, and they think in terms of a Federal state. We say it can't work. We (the whites) are a First World component of this country, and the others are Third World.

I don't think you have any doubt about the aims of the AWB...it wants the Afrikaner, which lives here as a people but is not organised as a people, to be organised into a people, and allow this to come home to the whites. This would have great advantage to the whites to be organised as a people and to take action as a people.

It would be selfish to demand things. No one will believe us when we say that we don't want land from the Herero or the Ovambo or anyone else. When you asked me where we want the land and where our borders should be, I'll say I don't know, but we don't want land that belongs to others, or land that is disputed. Because there is land that is disputed.... I know the Herero say that the whites have land which belongs to them, and we do not demand that land.

Injustices which exist today, must be righted.

The situation in Ovamboland today...this can give rise to misunderstandings, but what I'm saying is factual.

There was never a war on the border. The war that there is now, the threat of Cubans on the border, is because the South Africans are in Angola where they should not be. I could never see a reason why they should be there. It is an international transgression to go in there, because I cannot see what they wanted there, except to cause confrontation on another country's land. It was not justified in 1975.

The military occupation of Ovamboland was not necessary. Swapo was not a war power which could be oppressed by military machinery. If anything could act, then it was a matter for the Ovambo Government. Terrorism, as Swapo developed it, and to a large measure succeeded, should not have succeeded. Why did terrorism succeed? Because Swapo's biggest ally was South Africa. The military occupation of Ovamboland should not have occurred. They prevented headmen from acting against Swapo. They could have done so if they weren't shackled, and they weren't brought before court.

The aim of Swapo, number one aim, was to eliminate the headman. The South African occupation of Ovamboland doesn't protect the headmen, and doesn't protect us. What threat can the Ovambos be to us?

If we withdrew our army and police to Oshivello or Tsumeb, and there was confrontation, then we could have succeeded. We wouldn't just go in and throw a handgrenade here and there. We wouldn't have done this. We would have negotiated with the Ovambo government and offered to help.

We wouldn't just go in, and build a military camp here and a military camp there, and a watertower, and then when Swapo attacks, we shoot our own watertower.

The most serious contraventions are in Ovamboland. If I say I condemn the occupation of Ovamboland, then I want to say how the AWB would do it. If we had a say, we would emphasise that those people are entitled to the sovereignty of their land as we want sovereignty over our own land and borders. The Ovamboland borders must be restored and the land given back to them. People must get away from the idea that this would be a security risk...it would not be a security risk. The greatest security risk today is the great number of unemployed, it may be they are fleeing from the victimisation of the security forces; it may be that they are fleeing from Swapo, but it may also be that they are a fifth column. This is a security risk which exists. Why can't that security risk escalate? The present situation in South West indicates anarchy and the road to revolution.

We've seen this since the beginning of the 80s with the Thirion Commission. corruption was proved but no action taken against those responsible. The result is that they are sitting there and probably stealing more than they ever did, because they saw the first lot got away with it. Then the increase in dagga and drugs which are smuggled in....

Look at the coming revolution which can result in anarchy: we have a weak government here, and the weakest government South Africa has ever had.... If anarchy comes, the South African acceptance of 435 and the occupation of Ovambo are well orchestrated actions. Because 435 makes provision for an election, and in such election, the Ovambo people are of crucial importance. Now South Africa has oppressed the Ovambo people and occupied the country...and I cannot see that the Ovambos would vote for anyone but Swapo.

There South Africa helped Swapo, so much so that with an enemy like South Africa, Swapo doesn't need friends.

Now, the Katutura hostel. We call it a scandal. The AWB is a stronger force than people know. We cold-bloodedly indicate the sore points and are not scared to do so. We do not have a restraining lead, or secrets under the table. We are independent of the Broederbond and other secret organisations. We stand up and say what we want to say.

In the days when the Municipality spent R11 million to build the compound, it was to create accommodation for day workers who have no other accommodation, and food. The government abolished influx control. Then the influx began to Windhoek and the hostel was so full not even the municipal security guards could keep order. The Mr Hans Diergaardt and Mr Moses Katjiuongua spoke about the inhuman accommodation...at that time it had become a robbers nest, with stolen goods, and

even weapons. When they cleared out the compound and blew it up, they said a symbol of apartheid was disappearing. This gave impetus to the formation of the AWB.

We then said that the movement to revolution and anarchy has gone into top gear, and it must be stopped. Because our whites are in a vulnerable position if it does happen. Our people are at distant outposts...the telephone is the first victim...so we are worried about the safety of our people.

Lister: When was the AWB formed in Namibia and about how many people were there?

Van As: The AWB has existed for many years in South West, just under another name, ARBSWA (Aksie Red Blanke Suidwes Afrika). In time many of those people left for SA and started writing to us, and we met in September in Mariental. We were about 20 people from all over the country. I would rather not mention names as some of those present were senior officials...who cannot openly join because they will be victimised....

Then on November 17 last year, we had about 100 people together here. Myself, Mr Eugene Terre Blanche, Dr Chris Jooste...spoke there. We had had contact for a long time, and got together with an ad hoc basis. We've had meetings at various places, with those initial 20 people—the key people, who in turn go back to their various communities—and we enlightened Conservative Party members on the situation here.

In September, we decided to give the organisation a firmer form; we saw the move towards a multiracial unitary state which we could not identify with, and what worried us most, was the continued existence of the Afrikaner, who if he found himself in such a state, would turn to terrorism. In such a unitary state, the Afrikaner could fall into a position such as other minorities like the Irish Republican Army, which commits the most dreadful terrorist deeds. The basques are in the same position; don't have land or sovereignty over that land. Their language or their religion is oppressed. Its either language, or with the Irish, religion.

I am 70 years old. I will never live through these things, but I am a member of a people with both ancestors and descendants. So I know what will happen to my descendants under terrorism.

I am doing it because I am serious, and I don't want my descendants to find themselves in the position that the Irish or the Celts find themselves in today.

We in the AWB don't believe in a federal state.

Lister: Is the AWB a political party or an organisation?

Van As: The AWB has members in the Volksraad but it is not a political party. A political party acts in a smaller environment, and in South West party politics is less

important than in South Africa. Here a political party just votes for a second tier authority which has no authority over the future of the country. The operational area or a political party becomes smaller...we act in a wider context. We want to influence the politicians and the members of political parties, all political parties, to tell them that when they do things, they must try to do as members of the Afrikaner people. Try to negotiate with other groups so that you as an Afrikaner earn respect. As you want to respect members of other groups, they should respect you.

We also want to ensure the safety of our people. We are worried about the military situation, the war. The military situation isn't as the media would have us think it is. What are we doing 400 km inside Angola? You can't play big man with Mirages getting shot down. What is the purpose of our presence there.

Our people are shooting with G5s from a long distance, at Cuito, which has a wonderful radar system and is well fortified. Then the MiGs come over and shoot at the G5s, and we hear nothing about it.

Lister: The AWB probably has a great influence over the youth. Do they enlighten them about the AWB standpoint concerning SA involvement in Angola?

Van As: We have tried at highest levels to influence, and we have not slackened our efforts. On February 27 at the Skilpad Hall in Pretoria, I will address a meeting of the AWB for Majuba Day. There I will speak about the South West situation.

Lister: It's not obvious, at least from the media in South Africa, that there is any resistance, among the Afrikaner youth, at fighting in Angola....

Van As: In an article, the author says they draw a line 400 km inside Angola, in order to stop the military adventures of Russia and Cuba. Now I say its a bloody lie. Why? Because if Swapo is a communist organisation why isn't it restricted? They just walk around here, blow up the Gustav Voigts Centre, why don't they send G5 canons to protect these places? Its laughable. If you say you're a regional power with interests in that region then you're actually claiming rights for yourself beyond your borders. I heard a joke which says that the instructors tell the drivers of Russian tanks, just beyond the Namibian border, that when they get to Windhoek, they must change the oil, in Keetmanshoop they must change the oil, and then they can go straight through to the Cape.

Lister: What is the relationship with the AWB in South Africa?

Van As: It's one organisation, because the Afrikaner volk is one and indivisible.

Lister: Are you then the leader of the Namibia branch or what?

Van As: I am in control of the South West sector of the AWB....

Lister: What is the relationship between the AWB and other organisations such as the NP, HNP and Broederbond?

Van As: There is no connection. Not one of our top councillors are members of the Broeders or any other secret organisations, but there are other organisations they belong to, such as Afrikaner Volkswag, Oranje Werker, and so on. With the parties, there is no close connection. Their operational area is determined by their constitutions and fields of activity. But we cover a wider spectrum because we act on the level of the people (volk). Our people are supporters of various political organisations, and various churches. The AWB does transcend party political lines. But it can't be denied that the political parties, in their actions, are of importance to us in certain aspects. For example, this current registration campaign does affect us. In the light of the new constitution for South West Africa, there are those who want second tier elections, to seek if there is unanimity on certain things. We (AWB) are away from the question of racial politics, black-white politics. We regard a man, not as black or white, but as a member of those or the other group. We wish our political parties would think the same way. The National Party started with apartheid, and then wanted white control over the whole of South Africa. Why give independence to Ciskei, Transkei etc, then why still retain financial responsibility? We say leave them be. We will look to our own affairs. We don't want responsibilities over things we don't control. If I was a Nationalist, there would be dilemmas for me. If I look at the Windhoek Declaration, where it says 'one nation', how can I explain to my electorate? Then I would have to do, as Eben van Zijl does, and explain it all away with 'national reconciliation'? I believe that what I said in regard to Ovamboland, and restoring its sovereignty and borders, is 'national reconciliation'.

Lister: What do you estimate in terms of numbers, the support of the AWB in this country?

Van As: When I speak, not of AWB, but ARBSWA, we had just over 6000 written-up members. But I tell you...recently three men came to see me, at slightly different times. When they had left I saw a document on my desk. I opened it up and saw that it was a confidential state document, signed by a high ranking officer, a Colonel. It dealt with weapons and ammunition...I don't want to tell you more...I telephoned a policeman I know, an officer, and he saw it and asked me where I got it. Obviously one of the men had specially come to bring it to me. Our support is immense...I have information the ordinary man in the street doesn't have. Many people can't support the AWB, but they are our shock troops....

And when I say, you will see and feel Afrikaner power, then I know what I am talking about. I'm not Hitler, I'm not an inciter, I speak with people and try and reason with them.

On November 27 we started the AWB, and people are instructed to send things directly to Pretoria. But when I see the reaction, then I can see that there is a lot of material, and it was the right time we chose to found the AWB here. Political leaders have no credibility with the Afrikaner people; they don't want to be traitors, but they do not support the leadership. I don't want high position, but I'm concerned about matters which affect the Afrikaner; the safety of our people is my priority number one. I'm not that concerned about party politics...that is neither here nor there, but I feel our people must act in a united way, and we must act in a way that makes us proud to be Afrikaners. I want that message to go out to other groups: we are not vultures, sitting and seeing where we can eat. We must improve relations between people. Langenhoven said if you want a good neighbour you must see that the fence between you is in good order.

The two most powerful groups in this country are the Afrikaner and the Ovambo. Why must we be played with as if we're paper in the wind or dry grass that blows across the road...?

Lister: AWB's foundation here shows there's a need for the mobilisation of the Afrikaner people as a people. Do you have a plan of action?

Van As: There is nothing which is excluded. Grab the bull by the horns. Speak, write, write letters, work on every level...an own publication, Sweepslag, will be coming out soon. The editor is Advocate Beyers, and the first edition will have a lot on South West. We begin next month organising branches of the AWB throughout the country.... What we do will be visible and tangible. The Republican Party is most sensitive to the formation of the AWB...and if they want distance between us, then that's fine with us. When you talk of a bad name in this country, then its not the AWB which has that bad name.

Lister: The impression of the AWB is of a secret organisation, militant, and a big like the Ku Klux Klan in the United States....

Van As: We boast that we don't have a single Broederbond member in our head council. We won't form a Broederbond. We won't do anything in secret. We will state our case to our own people, and others can listen. We don't do anything underground...I was never a member of a secret organisation, the Broederbond or the Free Masons. Quite the contrary, we blame the Broederbond for the bad situation in the Afrikaans churches and in the National Party. We blame the Broederbond for those underground, secret discussions. We have people who have left the Broederbond who have told us enough, and we have correspondence.

When we come to the Bill of Fundamental Rights...the question of giving the courts a say over the administration of the country. I have strong reservations. To give a judge a say over a powerful level of government, without knowing of what secret organisations he is a member?

Then something must prevent the judge from belonging to such a secret organisation. To tell the truth, it is a frightening prospect...and something must be done about it. But we will not put people, who have not been elected, over those who have been elected. In a free parliamentary system, you can't give a court the say....

Lister: In SA AWB supporters were a type of uniform with the three 7s or broken swastika-type symbol. What does this mean?

Van As: In a light hearted sense, I can say that it seems to have just come about. The wearing of khaki type clothing just seems to have happened. We haven't really talked about it.... And now women go into shops asking for 'AWB material'. With regard the 3 7s, it has a biblical connotation; in the old Testament 7 is spoken about as the godly number. It has its origins in the Bible. It doesn't have some sort of ominous meaning.

Lister: What if the AWB were to be banned?

Van As: I have never thought about it...but I tell you, what it would cause, with the support we have, it would be terrible. I am a man who wants to walk a certain path, but I have young people behind me, and it's a big job to pacify them. If they ban the AWB, well, what happens then, I haven't got control over...the chance for me to use the pen will then be taken from me...the young people would do things.... Those young people who went to a shop in Outjo with 300 signatures and told the owner to close the shop on December 16. They didn't consult me, they just did it. I told them I wouldn't prevent them....

I have told people 'now you will hear and see Afrikaner power,' and it will happen. If they ban the AWB, well....

Lister: In an AWB document it is said that 'Die AWB sal terugslaan—hou vir hou'. What does it really mean?

[Van As]: If we speak of "blow by blow" then we do it in the firm knowledge that the pen is mightier than the sword. Violence, in a physical sense, would end the discussions, and we walk to speak—speak to all reasonable people because we have a reasonable cause.

For us it concerns independence in our own land, because we can work and enjoy the fruits of our labour in peace. We also believe that the United Nations acknowledges the right to each people to its own land.

Lister: What is your attitude towards physical violence?

[Van As]: "Violence will only become applicable when it is forced upon us. We do not take pleasure in war but if we have no other choice, then we will say 'Lord, your will be done'.

(Note: This interview was conducted in Afrikaans and was then translated into English—Gwen Lister).

/9274

Contradiction, Confusion Seen in Interim Government

34000384c Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
29 Jan 88 p 6

[Article by Rajah Munamava]

[Text] South Africa's fragile interim government in Namibia in the words of one political observer, is characterised by "contradictions, and even confusion" and a crisis of policy.

And true to this observation, Cabinet Minister Mr Moses Katjiuongua quite correctly pointed out in a telex reply this month to the Secretary General of the International Union of Food and Allied Workers Associations in Geneva, that "only independent governments have the right to issue passports," in terms of international law, and such a function in the case of Namibia did not rest with the interim government, but the South African Administrator, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Mr Katjiuongua was responding to a query by the Association as to the denial of travel documents for Namibian trade unionist, Anton Lubowski.

What disturbs—or confuses—however, is the fact that the Cabinet does not use "international law" as a yardstick when dealing with certain issues here.

Minister Katjiuongua is on record as describing the South West African Territory Force as "our national army" and it is inconceivable how a country not independent, can have a "national army," even under international law.

There are numerous other examples of this type of paradox.

A telex to the Minister, Public Services International, which represents more than eleven million public service workers worldwide, and which has full Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), status with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and other United Nations agencies strongly protested against the Authorities' refusal to issue travel documents to Mr Lubowski.

Public Services International said the act deprived Mr Lubowski of participation in peaceful and essential international trade union activities, especially the International Organisation meeting in Geneva for Finance Secretaries in English-speaking Africa held on January 11.

Another telex to the South African Administration General urged him (Mr Pienaar), to reconsider Mr Lubowski's application and allow him freedom of movement.

The restrictions imposed on him were clear violations of basic human and trade union rights as defined by the International Labour Organisation, the telex said.

The President of the Un Council for Namibia, Ambassador Peter Zuze, in a telex message to South African State President, Mr P. W. Botha, referred to the Principle of Freedom of Association to the effect that the formalities required before trade unionists could leave a country to participate in international meetings, should be based on objective criteria free of anti-union discrimination, so as not to involve the risk of infringing the right of trade union organisations to send representatives to international meetings.

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Herero Administration Said To Face Financial Problems

34000384b Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
29 Jan 88 p 4

[Article by Rajah Munamava]

[Text] The Herero Administration faces serious and acute financial problems and the possibility of some employees in the Administration not getting their salaries this month cannot be ruled out, or, that they may receive their money late.

A source close to the Administration said this week that the Herero Administration had been hard hit by a lack of funds, and predicted that it may not be able to raise sufficient funds for salaries, which meant that there was a possibility that some employees may have to go without pay this month.

The source said it was likely that employees such as councillors, pensioners, headmen and others may not get their salaries.

The Secretary for the Herero Administration, Mr P. G. Welman, confirmed yesterday that there was a possibility that his Administration may not be able to pay everybody this month—or that it might take a week or so before they were paid.

He said that there was a fifty-fifty chance that employees in some category might not [get] their money on time.

Mr Welman said that his Administration was currently engaged in discussion with the Cabinet to try and raise funds, but until that was finalised he did not have much detail as to what would happen.

He added however, that the Administration was trying everything in its power to overcome the problem.

Mr Welman disclosed that money for the payment of teachers' salaries had been raised. He said that this state of affairs proved that his Administration was getting insufficient funds.

He stated that his Administration catered for areas that were too scattered...starting from Aminius in the east, Hereroland east, up to Kaokoland in the north-western corner.

A visit to Opuwo in Kaokoland was approximately eight hours travelling to and from and this meant a lot of money for Administration employees such as a school inspector and other officials.

Mr Welman said that he felt that yearly allocation of funds did not make provision for the extra duties that his Administration may have to carry out.

The allocation formula of funds to the different administrations needed to be looked at very closely, he said.

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Lack of Police Control Said To Cause Atrocities

34000383b Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
29 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by Chris Shipanga]

[Text] A special Constable who was shot and injured by a civilian in northern Namibia during a spate of bombings and arson attacks on at least fourteen schools last April, told The Namibian that some acts committed by certain members of the Security Forces in the area were "outdated and contrary to the norms of modern civilisation."

A slightly reluctant Constable Simeon Kephass, 23, from Onekaku in the Ondangwa district, said in an interview at the office of the Ovambo Administration on Wednesday, that he joined the Police Force in 1982 and that he had "seen many things happening."

"At times innocent civilians died, or were seriously assaulted and robbed of their property because there is an alarming lack of control as investigations are not even conducted into such matters.

"Many times you are simply told to shut up, or nobody would tell you anything.

"While the daily conduct of many black policemen in Ovambo usually depend on their white seniors, there are also those individuals who simply act out of their own accord. At times, I believe, it is only a matter of being a good or a bad guy."

Constable Kephass said that he actually arrived at the offices to complain to the Chairman of the Administration, Mr Peter Kalangula, for not having received a salary from the police for a period of five months.

He said he was based full-time at the Omungwelumwe Base, and that the outstanding money was for the period of May to September, 1987, during which time he had been in a hospital in Pretoria for a major operation to his right upper leg.

Evasively narrating the events of April 28, 1987, near the Okambembe School—an event, that led to his being shot, the policeman said that he and eight other policemen were “sent out by three white Koevoet members to go and work.”

He confirmed that as a special constable he was confused because his job description is slightly different from that of Koevoet, but that “orders from seniors, especially whites,” may not be disobeyed.

“It was about 17h30 and I was still on duty, when three white men told me and two other colleagues to go and change into civilian clothes. We were armed with revolvers, while six other colleagues, also from Omungwelumwe were told to remain in uniform and they were armed with R5 rifles.”

The constable could not say exactly what they were instructed to go and do at Okambembe. He said that on arrival they were informed by members of the local population that the Okambembe School had been bombed.

Constable Kephass said that he and his two colleagues in civilian clothing went to a nearby house, “to ask whether the owners had seen the culprits,” while the other six remained hiding in the dark.

He said there was a young woman playing with a baby, whom he greeted, when suddenly two arrows flew past his head. He said that before he could “ask or do anything,” he was shot and wounded in the leg.

The constable did not know from which direction the fire came, but he apparently managed to fire a flare and a “warning signal in the sky,” but this was allegedly quickly answered by more fire which hit his hand destroying his revolver.

He was then later taken away by some policemen to their Base for first aid, whereafter he was flown to the Ondangwa Air Base, and later to Pretoria, where he stayed until September 17, 1987.

He claimed that when he returned to the north, he heard for the first time that he had been shot by a civilian. He did not know why.

He said further that he went several times to where they usually got pay to inquire about his salary for the months that he spent in Pretoria, but that he had been told that he had already received an amount of R264,00 after the shooting incident.

Mr. Kalangula then confronted the constable about allegations by civilians that the men, during the said incident pretended to be Swapo fighters and that they requested civilians in the area to supply them with food and money. The civilians allegedly identified them as members of the police and refused to accept them, upon which the men allegedly went on a rampage of threats, assault and robbery.

The constable was told that there was evidence that some of his colleagues had been fined and ordered by police to return some of the radios, knives and money that they had robbed from people in the area.

Police then also denied having given the nine men any such instructions as claimed by the special constable.

Constable Kephass, however, denied his involvement in the allegations by civilians, and stressed that he was positive about being “sent out by three whites to work.”

Earlier, sources in the north confirmed that one of the alleged saboteurs was shot and wounded by a civilian with an outdated .303 rifle at Okambembe.

According to the sources, police from the Omungwelumwe base arrived shortly afterwards at the scene and allegedly identified the wounded man as a member of their unit.

Chief Inspector Visser of the Ondangwa Police, then visited the office for the Ovambo Administration in connection with the shooting incident and also confirmed that a civilian, Mr Tobias Hagai Elago, reported the matter himself, and that the man was being held for further questioning.

The Inspector confirmed to the Ovambo Administration this week that arrangements for constable Kaphass' salary were being made, and that only his medical report was needed.

/9274

Babangida Urges Soldiers To Return to Barracks
34000380a Lagos DAILY TIMES in English
26 Jan 88 pp 1, 12

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida, yesterday in Lagos, said that the return of the military to the barracks must not be impeded because the people of the country want it.

"We should now commence our journey back to the barracks. This journey must be unimpeded because the people we swore to defend want it and they are ready to watch it with a desire to play their part. I should emphasise that part of our training should be to make democratic institutions work," he said.

Addressing the opening session of this year's Chief of Army Staff conference, Gen. Babangida said that the return to barracks could be achieved through a two-phase strategy of fundamental restructuring of the body politics.

Gen Babangida added that leading the military back to the barracks would need programmed political education for both civilians and the military.

He noted that the ingredients of political education would include the restoration of the good old days of mutual trust in the barracks and mess life and above all, the acceptance of the supremacy of the constitution.

He urged the military to address itself to the future "hegemonic crisis of the relationship between the military and civilian political authority, adding, "we must work out a relationship that can lead to some civil-military equilibrium".

On the conference, Gen Babangida urged the military to examine the concept of the threat to the nation's survival in relation to internal indicators and to see whether they had relationship with external indicators.

"These are mainly matters which I hope, in the exclusive conclave of your conference, you will examine and suggest solutions to our method of containing them," he added.

In his speech, the chief of Army Staff, Lt.-Gen Sani Abacha said that so far, 5,230 soldiers had been discharged in line with the army revitalisation programme.

The revitalisation programme, he explained, was aimed at injecting young men in the fighting teeth of the army

Lt.-Gen Abacha said that about 700 officers and men of the army were studying in various institutions, adding that courses were approved on the basis of need and vacancies available as well as available resources.

He said that the army would continue with its make-shift houses replacement while effort would also be made to improve water and electricity supply in barracks.

/06662

Babangida Urges Businessman To Curb Malpractices
34000376b Ikeja NEWSWATCH in English
25 Jan 88 p 22

[Article by Anietie Usen]

[Text] The barons of the private sector left Abuja January 12, with mixed feelings. For President Ibrahim Babangida to have specially invited them to Abuja for a heart to heart discussion on the economy, they concluded that the government ranked them highly in its economic calculations.

But the occasion provided the president one rare chance to talk straight, tough and bluntly to members of the private sector. In a meeting that lasted more than three hours, the president awarded the sector poor marks. He said the private sector must sit up, desist from its well-known business malpractices and transact its business fairly, in accordance with the rules of the game. It is only by so doing, the president said, that the private sector would be able to perform its onerous task of assisting the government to salvage the economy.

At the back of Babangida's mind was the 1988 budget as well as the Structural Adjustment Programme, SAP, in which the private sector has a major role to play. While the budget has been roundly acclaimed as bold and capable of seeing Nigeria through some of its economic problems, experts have expressed concern about its implementation. The president, his aides told NEWSWATCH, decided to personally meet with members of the private sector to "intimate them with the major policy objectives of the budget" and the important role it has to play in partnership with government to improve the economy.

"I want you to see this meeting as the equivalent of an annual general meeting, in which we shall review the progress we have so far made and look ahead to the next financial year as a team and together chart a course dedicated to the survival and prosperity of the Nigerian economy," the president began in a calm tone. Surrounded by many members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, AFRC, and 10 ministers, he told his audience that their contribution to the economy tends to be negative.

Business transactions, in the past years, he said, have been based on "enhanced malpractices." Companies, he said, were not only neck-deep in "over-invoicing and faking of documents but also in evasion of customs instead of goods." The president said companies and individuals that got foreign exchange either directly or

through foreign exchange touts," made huge gains by selling their imports and products at exorbitant prices. In the banking industry, he said "frauds and fraudulent practices" have become the order of the day. Despite "the lethargic attitude of bank workers towards their customers," the president said, "the banks still made huge profits because the prevailing economic environment did not penalise armchair banking."

The president further noted that while in developed economies, companies prefer to reduce the prices of their products in order to sell more and meet their profit margins, the Nigerian companies prefer to reduce output and retrench labour, thereby compounding the unemployment problem. In addition, the president said there is the tendency on the part of companies to introduce implicit price increases via manipulation of quality and content of goods sold to consumers.

On top of that, the president said he is aware of the propensity of Nigerian businessmen to collude with foreign exporters to "deliberately import inferior commodities" particularly in the areas of auto spare parts, medicaments, electrical wiring and electronics. All these malpractices, he concluded, tend to do a great damage to Nigeria and cannot be tolerated in his drive to revive the economy.

The responsibility the private sector must now assume the president said, is to contribute in positive terms towards solving Nigeria's economic problems. "The management of the national economy is our joint responsibility.... As a matter of fact, the future of our children, our families and generations yet unborn, depends on how well we sacrifice the joys and comforts of the moment for the future prosperity of our country. There must therefore be a commitment on your part to create, sustain and correctly exploit the environment which can effectively cater for our needs."

According to the president, the challenge facing the private sector has become even more enormous because, the era of big government is gone. Under the new dispensation the private sector will be expected to emerge as a bigger partner in the joint effort to develop the economy and exploit the country's potentials. A situation whereby manufacturers and industrialists are no more than "mere packaging agents," the president said, "can no longer be tolerated in this country."

Nigerian exporters, the president also said, can no longer afford to enter the foreign market ill-equipped and ill-advised on product quality, thereby failing to properly project Nigeria's image. They must now break through and compete meaningfully in the export market. The private sector, too, cannot continue to neglect investments in research and development if Nigeria is to make economic and technological progress. On the part of government, BABangida said, the administration has succeeded in providing "the necessary incentives and

protection and has put in place economic policies which should stimulate growth, increase production and productivity...and reduce undue dependence on foreign goods."

Surprisingly, nobody spoke for the private sector after the president's speech. Said Garba Inuwa, chairman of Yakamata Group of Companies: "By bringing us here to a face-to-face meeting, I think the government has demonstrated much concern and determination to give Nigeria a strong and self-reliant economy.... We have accepted the challenge.... The private sector is now put in gear...."

/9274

Thatcher's Visit Raises Thorny Bilateral Issues
34000365b Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English
17 Jan 88 p 22

[Article by Dapo Olasebikan: "Window on the World" column; "Margaret Thatcher's Controversial Visits: Beyond Emotional Outbursts"]

[Text] Now that the furor and the emotional outbursts that greeted Margaret Thatcher's recent visit to Nigeria have mellowed down, it would be rewarding to re-examine intricacies of the Anglo-Nigerian relations and the way they (the intricacies) affect the Nigerian/British policy positions on apartheid South Africa.

From the colonial era to the present time, the history of Anglo-Nigeria relations has always been identical to that of Robinson Crusoe and the Man Friday. Britain, with the exception of the time that Nigeria used oil to pressurize her for the independence of Zimbabwe in the early '80s, has always had an edge over Nigeria on issues that border on the national interests of both countries.

The most agonising aspect of this type of relationship is that, none of the past Nigerian governments stood up sincerely to reverse this relationship, or at least to put it at an equilibrium.

It thus seems that, given the present nature of Anglo-Nigerian relations Nigeria and in fact, Africa will for a long time continue to be taken for granted on matters like apartheid, imbalance in trade relations and other issues that border on interests of the blackman.

Many people have questioned the continued membership of Nigeria in the Commonwealth. First, their argument is derived from the lack of respect Britain displays for Nigeria's view on issues that involve the Commonwealth.

Apart from this, the intransigence of the British Government on how to bring apartheid to its knees, it is argued, is a slap on the face of Nigeria. The withdrawal from Commonwealth, they contend, will allow Nigeria to face Britain squarely on apartheid.

Meanwhile, the authenticity of the point discussed above notwithstanding, Nigeria seems to be caught in the web of whether or not to pull out of the Commonwealth. The dilemma in itself is a function of the consequences of such an action by Nigeria. The consequences are many.

First, Nigeria will have to look for an alternative country to replace the concrete and symbolic significance of Britain to her in socio-cultural, political and economic realms. There is no doubt that, the search will be cumbersome, for USA may not be a better alternative; neither will France be. This is because their policies on the issue of disengagement of apartheid policies in South Africa are more or less the same.

Secondly, Nigeria, to a large extent, has to maintain her trade links with Britain. Again, one would say here that, any search for an alternative source of trade links either in USA or France or any other Western or advanced countries will put Nigeria in a more precarious situation.

Consequences apart, many people portend that Margaret Thatcher's visit ought not to have been granted by the Nigerian government. The belief from this quarter is that the mere granting of Thatcher's visit is equivalent to inviting Pieter Botha to this country.

This position, however, seems to be bedeviled with improper appraisal of the international conventions. In essence, Nigeria would have got no moral justification to refuse a state visit from any country, talkless [as published] of Britain. The fact is that, in international relations, such an act of refusal would have been regarded as hostile and unfriendly.

Nigeria may have the right to disagree with Britain because of the latter's policy position on the demolition of apartheid in South Africa, but she (Nigeria) as a matter of international law or convention, has no legal right to compel Britain to reverse her policy position on the way apartheid would be hacked down.

Thus, it seems that could seek to influence Britain but this does not imply that Britain would automatically change her policy position.

Lastly, the lack of consensus by African leaders on the issue of apartheid in South Africa must be critically examined. While many African leaders really want an end to apartheid, what of the handful that are paying lip service to it?

Dr. Kamuzu Banda of Malawi has been aiding and abetting apartheid. There are countries secretly trading with South Africa. Or how would someone explain the availability of a type of cooking-pots made in South Africa in Nigeria? What of the rumour that an oil company in Nigeria deals with South Africa?

Archbishop Advocates Intensified Internal Struggle To Fight Apartheid

34000375a Lagos *DAILY TIMES* in English
24 Jan 88 p 5

[Text] Prime Minister of Britain Mrs Margaret Thatcher has come and gone. Our views clash on the best method of ending apartheid in South Africa. But, then, we do not have to share identical views on every issue. Even among African states, we differ on many major issues; yet, we do manage to accommodate each other very well.

So it must be with Mrs Thatcher. She is far from the angel of apartheid we portray her to be. This picture of hers was created in the press, and by elements of labour and other fringe groups, who have sought to becloud her visit with demonstrations and protests. Her life politics, and policies as an administrator, we must admit, present a success story which others have adopted or sought to emulate around the globe.

Mrs Thatcher as she proclaims in words and deed is also an enemy of the apartheid system. All she says, from Nassau to Vancouver, Nairobi and Lagos, is that sanctions do not provide the best means for crushing the system. If we are to be realistic and honest, we should pause to ask ourselves why the frontline states which announced their decision almost two years ago, to impose sanctions against racist South Africa, have not yet gone ahead to do so. We should not hide the facts.

These states have swallowed their own words because they are much aware that any move to impose sanctions on the brutal regime in Pretoria, will lead to reprisals which will burden their people with untold sufferings. This is simply what Mrs Thatcher has been saying, in her wisdom. Sanctions, if they work, will wreck the economy of South Africa. Those who will suffer most are the black majority we aim to help.

In this regard, a NAN wire service report on Page 3 of the Daily Times of January 15 is of interest and it informs us that "Zimbabwe faces severe economic problems, including dependence on South Africa...." Reality and the consequences of any action we take should guide our decisions on any matter. Certain pills may be difficult to take because they are bitter. But they cure ills. In the same way, certain courses of action are painful to pursue. But they make all the sense in the world.

The frontline states, after spitting fire, have come to recognise the implications of imposing sanctions by themselves, very well. We should ask ourselves why the Nkomati Accord? We should ask ourselves more. There is Angola and Namibia. Resolutions and loud talk at the UN and other fora have cured no ill; and solved nothing, so far.

I think it is time to change gear and try other methods in the struggle to tear down apartheid system. I do not know of an instance where voluntary or mandatory

sanctions have been effective in determining any issue this century. Southern Rhodesia (as Zimbabwe was then known) and Ian Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) is a case within living memory. Britain moved in with an embargo to end the Smith rebellion to no effect. Zimbabwe in the end was born on the battlefield and consecrated on the negotiating table at Lancaster House. They will not join in sanctions.

Nearly two years ago, the Americans bombed and imposed sanctions on Libya. Europe laughed and refused to join. The sanctions came to naught. I remember the Arab boycott of Israel. Those who did not join were blacklisted and punished with sanctions. It did not work. If Britain were to impose sanctions against South Africa all alone, it will not work unless the US, France, Japan, West Germany and Italy are also taken in two. This is an impossibility.

The most that would be hoped for is that sanctions by Britain will irritate South Africa. Its harmful effect will be very marginal. The Botha regime as is has often threatened, will apply the Sword of Damocles in retaliation. It will expel the 200,000 or so nationals from the frontline states working in mines and other areas of life in South Africa. The money these workers remit home monthly is most vital to the economies of some frontline states like Botswana and Mozambique. Botha could also shut the Cape Town rail line on which states like Zambia and Zimbabwe depend for the bulk of their imports.

We must not forget that the railway line which runs from the port of Beira to Zimbabwe is closed by the activities of the rebel MNR group in Mozambique. It is an alternate route for imports and exports for Zimbabwe, which has 12,000 troops in Mozambique fighting to keep the rail line open. On the other side, the Benguela rail road has been closed since 1975 because of the activities of the rebel UNITA hordes of Janas Savimbi. These are matters of fact and not idle debate. Sanctions will lead to reaction which will overwhelm the economies of the frontline states.

The whole world abhors the evils of apartheid. But, why take it out on Mrs Thatcher? I praise Governor Abubakar Umar of Kaduna State who saw in the demonstrations and protests against Mrs Thatcher's visit an unnecessary waste of energy. He knows what it takes to end apartheid. War! Once he expressed himself ready to lead troops in the struggle against the system, if it comes to that. I think that turbulent and violent struggle is the only way to bring down apartheid. The system must be overthrown from within, by internal struggle, as happened to the colonialists in Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and so on. Mrs Thatcher will not agree; but I will come back to this theme.

Mrs Thatcher has emerged as a very important world figure who, as we have seen, has an effective voice in international fora. We need her on our side. She, by

which I mean Britain, needs us too, but not as much as we need her. I am glad that this situation is recognised where it matters. In March, we will be going to London to discuss more serious matters of bilateral co-operation, and assistance to use, in execution of our structural economic programmes and debt relief problems.

I am very relieved by the warm welcome given to Mrs Thatcher in Kano. The Emir, Alhaji Ado Bayero, I believe, spoke for the majority of Nigerians when he told the British Prime Minister that this country cherishes our friendship and long association with Britain. This friendship, he hoped, would strengthen and flourish more, in the years ahead. As a leading administrator and a former diplomat, the Emir is well-placed to reflect accurately, the minds of the government and people.

The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa is now 76 years old. It has been fighting to wreck the apartheid system in all those years. The late Chief Albert Lithuli, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, was a warrior against the system which sent Nelson Mandela to jail 24 years ago. He is still there. No resolution, no form of pressure at home or abroad has been able to get him out, although his colleague, Govan Mbeki, was freed last year. Mbeki's liberty was entirely home made. It is the circumstance of the prevailing unabating internal turbulence created by the ANC at home, that proved too hot for the regime. This forced it to release Mbeki as a trial balloon, in the hope of buying peace.

The ANC must not give Botha peace. The package of bombings, demonstrations, political riots, armed confrontation with the authorities, and other protest measures inspired and directed against the regime by the ANC since 1984, is changing life in South Africa. Black school children are registering now to return to school after a four-year boycott. In my view, apartheid will crumble only from actions within the country. Therefore, for success, the struggle must hinge heavily on internal actions against apartheid. Thus, the struggle lies primarily within the country.

The ANC has established real presence in all areas of the black majority in the country. We have seen that the black townships everywhere are on the boil. The United Democratic Front is doing the political wrecking job and the ANC is engaged in the political as well as military aspect of pulling down the system. These are processes that will in time, and most surely, result in the demise of apartheid and end white minority rule.

Before the Nkomati Accord, the ANC had based in Tanzania, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland and Mozambique. These countries were terrorised to drive out the ANC from their territories. Yet, now that the ANC is confined to fight its liberation war in cities and hamlets inside South Africa itself, it has proved itself to be a very potent force. That we see from what is happening daily

in South Africa. There is fire in Soweto, in Johannesburg, Zululand, Capetown. Indeed there is fire everywhere in the country. This is fast spreading as an all-consuming conflagration, which in the end, will burn out apartheid. This end may be short or long but is as sure as day follows night.

The need now is to give ANC material, moral, political and military support. Altogether. I place emphasis on the military content at all times. It is my view that African countries should not engage in a physical confrontation with South Africa even if they are well placed to do so. Liberation wars, as history shows, are matters for those who seek to liberate themselves from tyranny. All the fighters need and demand from us is material support. Let the rifles, the mortars, mines, grenades and so on reach them. They will fight their own battles themselves.

The Western Sahara (SARAWHI) the Polisario Front has been engaged in a fierce war since 1975, to overthrow colonial rule by Morocco. Its government in exile has been recognised and accredited as a member of the OAU-Morocco, using every conceivable artifice, has defied every measure by the OAU and the UN to bring peace and freedom to the territory. Militarily, the Polisario Front now is sustained in its liberation war by only Algeria.

The OAU can influence the course of events in Western Sahara, mounting an effective boycott against Morocco. Thus unlike in South Africa, it can do. We should take action against Rabat. Oppression by a Berber majority cannot be less unjust than tyranny by a white minority class in Africa. That we are not angry with Moroccos, yet we keep harping on South Africa, is to pursue double standards.

The Polisario Front is not keeping Moroccan occupation forces on edge of the fuel of any sanctions. Like the ANC, it has only a few bridges to the outside world. Yet, it is doing very well on the battlefield. It is obvious that sanction is a dead end. White minority rule in South Africa will collapse ultimately, but only when the internal tremors provided by ANC boil into an earthquake. The collapse of the former Portuguese territories in Africa and the Pacific confirm this view.

Apartheid will be brought down by relentless pressure on all fronts now being applied within the country by the ANC. On Thursday, January 14, SWAPO mortared the South African Military base at Oshikati 90 miles from the Angolan border. In the same way, the forces of Polisario are capable of penetrating and fighting deep in their occupied territory. Politically the ANC is entrenched in South Africa. It only needs to beef up its military sting. When confrontations of violence by ANC in South Africa increase, as is the trend, coupled with

ceaseless political turbulence, the internal security apparatus of the regime will crack and crash, and apartheid will be overrun. I justify turbulence in all forms in this case as the legitimate and only effective instrument of liberation.

On our part, the only useful help Africans can give the ANC is to support it to disorder and dismantle apartheid by physical struggle. This is not to say that outside political or economic pressure should not be welcomed, or that this is not beneficial to the struggle. The point I am making is that in liberation struggle of this nature, the key to victory lies more on the internal physical manifestations of the struggle than on external political and economic actions.

/9274

UK Gives Fresh 22 Million To Complete Bi-Water Project

34000380b Lagos *DAILY TIMES* in English
27 Jan 88 pp 1, 16

[Text] The controversial Niger State water supply scheme being built by Bi-Water has attracted another loan from Britain.

A statement by the British High Commission in Lagos yesterday said that a loan of Pounds 22 million (N165 million) is being provided by the British bank, Morgan Grenfell.

The loan, described in the statement as "one of the positive results of Mrs. Thatcher's recent visit," is to be backed by the UK government's Export Credit Guarantee Agency (ECGD).

A draft loan agreement is said to have been presented to the Nigerian authorities for consideration.

The Niger State water scheme has been the subject of a long-running argument between the state government and the contractors, Bi-Water.

The contract was awarded in 1980 for N100 million (then \$150 million). Morgan Grenfell provided a loan guaranteed by ECGD. Bi-water was to build water supply facilities for 45 towns in Niger State, to be completed before the end of 1983.

By 1984 when the state government held a judicial inquiry into the contract, Bi-Water had completed less than 30 per cent of the contract, but had collected 94 per cent of the money.

According to the inquiry report, Morgan Grenfell had paid almost all the money, to Bi-Water, sometimes in breach of the terms of the agreement. Last August, the State government decided to enter a new agreement with Bi-Water to complete the job, which was also slightly expanded.

Under the new agreement, Bi-Water is to be paid Pound 26 million (N195 million) and N43 million in local costs.

The new UK loan is apparently to finance the foreign exchange part of the agreement. The project which started out at a cost of N100 million now seems certain to put Niger State into a debt of up to N870 million (at today's rates).

/06662

Foreign Debts Considered for Equity Investment

34000362c *Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English*
18 Jan 88 p 20

[Article by Paul Ahanmisi: "Equity Swap Under Way"]

[Text] Plans by the Federal Government are under way in Nigeria "to permit authentic debts owed to willing foreign creditors to be considered for conversion to equity investment, especially in new high priority projects which will use local raw materials and provide employment."

The chairman and chief executive of UAC of Nigeria Limited, Chief E.A.O. Sonekan, disclosed this while delivering a paper titled "Overview of the 1988 Budget" at the 1988 Budget Review Workshop organised by the Harvard Business School Association of Nigeria last week.

According to him, the "guidelines are being worked out which will ensure, among other things, that this objective does not run counter to the Nigeria Enterprises Promotion Decree (NEPD)."

The issue of equity swapping has been on for public debate for quite some time now and general feeling towards it is that it is bad for the nation. In the words of Dr. K.A. Familoni, an economist at the University of Lagos, debt equity swap amounts to recolonisation and it should never be allowed.

In his own opinion, Chief Sonekan feels that our economy needs direct foreign investment, new ideas from abroad, relevant foreign technology, and foreign participation in joint business ventures to be able to create a significant manufacturing sector.

"Nigeria," he said, "also has to compete with all other countries of the world to attract foreign investment."

The UAC boss added, that at the moment the environment necessary to attract direct private investment does not exist in this country and, therefore, predicts an unlikely improvement in foreign private investment in Nigeria in the near future.

As for the 1988 budget he believes it will produce a substantial reflation of the economic, depending on when government actually begins to spend its increased revenue and the degree to which it is spent in the country.

He observed that if government should decide to spend money on purchasing buses from abroad instead on spending it on buying locally made buses, the reflationary impact of such expenditure would be very minimal on the economy.

Chief Sonekan also observed in his paper that although there was a colossal deficit of N8.6 billion in the budget, government called the deficit "modest and reasonable."

He disagreed, saying it was [?not] modest and said he was worried because the deficit is enormous being about 10 per cent of the 1987 GDP; adding that the deficit was likely to impose heavy inflationary burdens on the nation in future.

The chief executive of UAC said that there was an across-the-board increase in recurrent spending noting that almost all "areas" received substantial increase in capital expenditure.

This, he criticized, was done with no specific pattern or target at all.

In the foreign exchange sector, the UAC chairman praised the estimates as seemingly reasonable but said he would have desired that the allocation for debt servicing was \$2 billion.

Chief Sonekan described the new tariff structure as "traders' tariff" because it would discourage manufacturing and encourage importation.

He welcomed the postponement of the implementation of the Fifth National Development Plan, the plan to establish a National Deposit Insurance Corporation, the establishment of a National Fund for Economic Development and the permission of banks to own shares in firms.

/06662

Initial Successes Follow IMF Credits, Reforms

34200007b *Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German*
8 Jan 88 p 2

[Text] Accompanied by hefty criticism on the part of the business world, the Nigerian Government under President Ibrahim Babangida is continuing its structural program to reform the native economy into the new year. Nigeria, which only 2 years ago rejected a \$2.5-billion loan proposed by the International Monetary Fund, has since seen itself forced to accept the IMF conditions in view of its economic misery.

Among others, the structural program calls for the devaluation of the Nigerian currency, the naira, by around 70 percent, as well as the cessation of subsidies and the freezing of interest rates, a tightening of the money supply and the liberalization of foreign trade. Moreover, the government has thinned out the corrupt administration and plans the privatization of state enterprises which represent a constant drain on the economy.

In private industry, there ensued a battle for survival which has left enterprises only with the choice of closing or submitting to a government regulation according to which they would have to replace an "acceptable share" of hitherto imported raw materials through domestic ones. The prohibition against foodstuff exports, primarily of rice, was supplemented by promotional measures for farmers which once more stimulates hitherto strongly neglected agriculture to produce surpluses. This way, the tight foreign exchange can be primarily utilized for imports of vital raw materials and spare parts for industry.

The strict financial measures also led to a clear rise in government revenues. Not only was the planned \$5.4-billion income based on petroleum taxes exceeded by \$3.8 billion. Finance Minister Chu Okongwu was also able to increase revenue from the corporate tax—some 650 million naira (DM 283 million) were planned, by 141 million naira (DM 61 million) during the first 10 months of 1987.

Although Nigerian creditors have promised financial assistance for the reform program and despite the fact that a part of the debt was rescheduled, the government in Lagos is concerned that the shortage of foreign investment capital could prevent the consolidation of progress made thus far. However, specialists believe that the only way to attract foreign investments is the liberalization of investment regulations which are, at present, still characterized by a large number of limitations for foreign participation, foreign management, foreign specialists and the transmission of dividends.

Three-fourths of all foreign exchange revenue are still based on petroleum. However, as a result of falling petroleum prices on the world market, petroleum revenues have declined from around \$26 billion at the height of the petroleum boom in 1981 to only \$7 billion in 1986; for 1987, petroleum revenues of a little more than \$5 billion are anticipated. One-third of this amount is to be used to service the \$23-billion foreign debt. Starting in 1995, Nigeria will also be able to export natural gas. According to Petroleum Minister Rilwanu Lukman, the natural gas reserves of the country are triple those of the petroleum reserves.

Import Inspection of Goods Saves \$149.9 Million in 6 Months

34000365a Lagos *DAILY TIMES* in English
20 Jan 88 p 1

[Article by Roseline Umesi: "Pre-Import Inspection Wind-fall"]

[Text] Import inspection saved Nigeria \$149.9 million (N600 million) in the first six months of last year.

Information supplied by the Exchange Control Department of the Federal Ministry of Finance showed that between January and June, 1987, goods worth \$2.3 billion were inspected.

The savings resulted from discrepancies in invoiced quantity and quality, which were rectified through the import inspectors' efforts, as well as from their detection of cases of over-invoicing and buying commissions which under the import rules should be repatriated to Nigeria.

The Ministry said that since November, 1984, when three import inspection companies were appointed to replace the Swiss firm, Societe Generale D'Surveillance (SGS), \$861.7 million had been saved.

From November 1, 1984 to December 31, 1985, goods worth \$6.5 billion were inspected, resulting in total savings of \$389.3 million.

For the second year, to December, 1986, the savings amounted to \$324.5 million, from the inspection of goods worth \$4.4 billion.

The inspection agents were appointed initially for two years. The Federal Government has however, extended their contract for another two years, ending October 31, this year.

Terms of the renewed contracts cover, as in the previous ones, quality and quantity inspection, price comparison, monitoring of embargoed importers and imports and issuance of Clean Reports of Findings (CFR).

In addition, the agents are to play a key role in the implementation of the new customs duty payment system.

Reduced Crude Allocation Results in Domestic Shortages

34000375b *Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English*
25 Jan 88 p 1

[Article by Ndu Ughamadu]

[Text] Reduction in crude oil allocation for domestic consumption by the government in the last quarter of last year has affected stocks of refined products in most of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) depots.

The cut in allocation was from 290,000 barrels a day (bd) to 255,000 bd. It is aimed at conserving more crude oil for export. The country's quota for the first half of this year is 1.301 million barrels a day (mbd) from which quantity for domestic consumption is derived.

Sequel to increase in crude oil allocation for domestic consumption from 255,000 to 290,000 bd, in April last year, NNPC embarked on what is called "Strategic stockpiling operation," geared toward combating nationwide shortage of petrol products.

A Business Times investigation showed that the objective was to hold the equivalent of one month's consumption of petroleum products, gas oil and kerosine in the corporation's depots. These depots are linked by pipelines usually called "systems." There are five systems in all namely: 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D and 2E.

As at October last year, some of these systems had an equivalent of a month's stock. However, last week, this had dropped sharply. None of the depots could hold up to a week's stock.

System 2A runs from Warri via Benin and Ore to Mosimi depot near Shagamu while system '2B' originates from a marine receipt terminal at Atlas cove near Takaw Bay in Lagos. It carries mainly imported petroleum products.

System '2C' originates from Warri and transports both the Escravos light oil and imported Venezuelan crude to Kaduna refinery. The system is mainly for crude oil carriage. System '2D' runs from Kaduna refinery to Kano depot. It also links Zaria, Gusau, Gombe and Maiduguri. System 2E runs from Port Harcourt to Markurdi depot via Aba and Enugu depots.

Assessing the success of the stock piling operation in October last year, NNPC sector co-ordinator, pipelines and products marketing, Dr Patrick Amenechiu, said: "The operation has been fairly successful. All system 2A depots, that is, Ejigbo, Mosimi and Ibadan now have adequate stocks of all products; stocks in system 2B depots are also improving and if the restreamed Warri refinery holds, 30 days stock could be achieved."

"In other locations for example, in the system 2E, very little has been achieved because of the limitations imposed by the Okrika Jetty. For the Northern depots, system 2D, we hold for all practical purposes 30 days equivalent of gasoline consumption."

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Role of Private Sector in National Economy Discussed

34000363b *Lagos DAILY TIMES in English*
20 Jan 88 p 11

[Article by Louis Okoroma: "The Private Sector and National Economy"]

[Text] In many countries with a liberal-capitalist economic system or those like Nigeria that claim to have a mixed economy, the organised private sector plays many crucial and critical roles.

These roles are ever-expanding with the increased development and sophistication of the national economy. The resources at the disposal of private sector establishments mean that in the modern world, at least, no government can reasonably realise its economic goals and the proper implementation of its policies without the active cooperation and participation of the private sector.

At the level of the global economy, the role of the private sector, represented by the huge capitalist combines and the Trans-National Corporations (TRCs) becomes more strategic. The controversy surrounding their operations and the fact that in many areas, these multi-national enterprises challenge the sovereign power of the state, means that the role of the private sector can no longer be ignored today.

It may be for the above reasons that president Ibrahim Babangida at Abuja on January 12, 1988, before the much lauded 1988 budget becomes fully operational, took time off to meet a cross section of the Nigeria business community to further intimate them on the responsibilities they owe to the government and people of this country, in ensuring the proper implementation of this year's budget.

As president Babangida reminded the private sector barons, many of our countrymen, including individuals and limited liability companies, are involved in malpractices like over-invoicing, faking and delivery of documents instead of goods as well as evasion of custom duties! It could be said that to a large extent the private sector through the above unpatriotic acts listed by President Babangida contributed to our economic adversity. Take over-invoicing of goods, many private sector establishments, engage in it and this contributes to the high incidence of capital flight in the country. In the bid to repatriate much of their huge and often undeclared profits, these companies inflate the cost of goods and services as they obtain from abroad.

It is pertinent to point out these malpractices because of the role which the organised private sector plays and would play in the Nigeria economy. After government, this sector is the next largest employer of labour and with impending privatisation of most of its business interest by government in the near future, this sector would now participate more in some strategic and national industries. When the latter happens, the private sector would of course have to improve on its performance in both management and identification with the overall national interest or else the good intentions of government would be defeated.

In recent times, it can be said that the private sector has not given the necessary and needed cooperation to governments efforts to solve the country's teething economic problems. Take the issue of unemployment in the economy which has assumed alarming dimensions in the last three years. While government has done everything possible to reduce this potentially dangerous social problem, the private sector has been lukewarm in complementing governments efforts in this direction. In spite of the huge profits they make and the ever modern infrastructures they erect, many private sector organisations have failed to recruit new staff from the mass of unemployed people in the country and in some cases they have even gone ahead to retrench existing staff. The banking sector, remains particularly accused in this area.

It will be recalled that early last year, in a bid to reduce the alarming rate of unemployment in the country, the then minister of employment, labour and productivity, Major-General Ike Nwachukwu, requested banks to increase their current staff strength by five per cent. We are yet to know which of the banks complied with that request. I would appear from the above that government is too liberal with the private sectors as regards ensuring compliance with its directives. Many people are of the view that to ensure that the actions of this sector do not adversely affect the realisation of governments economic objective, there may be need for government to be ore stringent with demands for compliance and impose appropriate sanctions in the event of non-compliance.

Another matter worth considering which president Babangida put to the private sector barons is "For how long shall we continue to be an assembly line nation despite all government industrial incentives?" There is no gain-saying the fact that many private sector establishments in Nigeria prefer and do engage in the marketing and sale of goods by their parent companies rather than set up plants to produce these goods in the country. By so doing they discourage and inhibit the acquisition of the relevant technical and managerial skills by Nigerians. This act defeats the long-term economic objective of the government which is making the country a self-reliant and manufacturing economy. Thus many of our so-called industrialists are mere traders-fronts for their manufacturing partners in Europe, America and now the Far East.

In fairness to the private sector however, in recent times it has exhibited a lot of initiative. Some of them are currently engaging in manufacturing. But there is still a problem, that of quality. Many of the locally manufactured goods like vehicle spares are of low quality. It would appear that the desire of our indigenous manufacturers to make huge and quick profits has greatly superseded their duty to the country. In the desire to make profit, they destroy at the outset the credibility of our local manufacturing industry.

Thus as president Babangida put it to local automobile parts producers, we may ask our manufacturers to "take a critical look" at their products and tell us whether a more reliable quality control system could not be put in place!

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NNPC Urges Foreign Contractors To Finance Pipeline Project

34000362a Lagos *BUSINESS TIMES* in English
18 Jan 88 p 1

[Article by Ndu Ughamadu: "Foreign Contractors To Finance Pipeline Project?"]

[Text] Discussions are going on at the moment between the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) and some overseas "pipeline vendors" over the latter financing the corporation's two billion naira nation-wide oil pipeline project.

A management source at the corporation's headquarters in Lagos told the *BUSINESS TIMES* last week that the discussion became necessary because the initial proposal to fund the project by crude oil allocation has not been accepted by the government.

The network of pipelines in question are divided into two phases called "three and four." The third phase is made up of pipeline that runs from Port Harcourt through Auchi, Benin and finally linking the existing Warri-Mosimi pipeline.

The "fourth phase" of the pipeline project starts from Auchi going northwards through the existing Warri-Kaduna crude pipeline, passing through Lokoja, Abaji, Suleija, Los Gombe and finally to Numan in Gongola State.

Our source said that the objective of the pipelines particularly the Third Phase is to evacuate petroleum products from the fourth refinery at Port Harcourt expected (the refinery) to be completed in November this year.

Other objectives of the pipeline project in general include to transport surplus products from the existing refineries located at Warri, Port Harcourt and Kaduna to meet shortfalls in products like petrol, kerosene in the

Lagos area and the northern part of the country and to interconnect all the nation's refineries such that in the event of any of the refineries undergoing maintenance, it would be possible to supply products to that part of the country where the refinery is located.

However, work has started on the phase three of the project with NNPC funding it, but there are uncertainties for how long this will be because of dwindling monetary resources.

Said the source: "Ideally, the construction of the phase three project should have phased in with the construction of the new Port Harcourt refinery whose products are to be evacuated to ensure its continuous production once it is commissioned."

Unfortunately, action on the pipeline project was not initiated until after the reorganisation of NNPC in late 1985, when in fact the construction of the refinery had already started in full force.

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Division Among Senior NNPC Staff Slows Commercialization

34000376a Ikeja NEWSWATCH in English
25 Jan 88 pp 32-33

[Article by Stephen Agwudagwu]

[Text] In November 1987, the council of State approved government's privatisation/commercialization programme. Top on the list of parastatals slated to be commercialized is the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC. Last April, the corporation appointed a task force to help it prepare for the change.

The report of the task force, has been submitted to the NNPC. But it has become a subject of serious disagreement—tearing the corporation into two opposing groups; for and against.

One group consists of technocrats and the majority of senior management staff of NNPC who support the report. This group believes that the report is in the best interest of the corporation and, therefore, should be fully implemented. Opposed to this is another group—the more politically powerful—who disagree with the report because they consider it inherently inimical to certain sectional interests.

The result is that NNPC's march towards commercialization is grinding to a halt. The "council memos" prepared by the corporation with the help of a consultancy firm to be passed on to the federal government since last year have still not been sent. As at January 5, the document was still in the office of the minister of energy and petroleum resources, Rilwanu Lukman, at the corporation's headquarters in Lagos.

One high ranking NNPC official who preferred to remain anonymous, told NEWSWATCH that there are two areas of disagreement: One is the organisational structure recommended for purposes of commercialization and the other is whether NNPC should be broken up into subsidiaries or autonomous units. He said: "We have reasons to believe that our effort to commercialize our services is being frustrated. Chances are that these people will go behind us with their own idea of how NNPC should be commercialized and one day we will wake up only to be informed that the president has approved their plan which I don't think will augur well for this corporation."

NNPC, like other parastatals, has been suffering from poor funding from the federal government since 1982 when the economic down turn hit the nation. A competent source said that the gap between the vote approved for it in each financial year and what it actually receives has been and what it actually receives has been widening over the years. Last year, for instance, N300 million was approved for it by the federal government. Not one kobo of this amount was received by the corporation. Only N14 million "warrant" was approved last year. The corporation has not even collected this.

Faced with these problems, NEWSWATCH gathered, NNPC decided early last year to commercialize its operations. The chairman of the corporation in January of that year spelt out a new mission for the company which, in summary, is that with effect from this month, NNPC would become commercially motivated in its business activities. As a follow up to this, NEWSWATCH learnt, NNPC launched what insiders called the "first strategic planning exercise in its history" in which the top management and all levels of senior staff of the corporation participated. It was discovered that the present organisational structure in the corporation was defective and cannot serve the commercialization programme.

A task-force was, therefore, set up to produce a workable organisation structure. According to information pieced together from reliable sources, the task-force looked at the entire operations of NNPC from 1978 and identified the following problems:

- The operating divisions of the corporation are constrained in their performance because of insufficient delegation of authority from the centre which is relatively weaker than the operating divisions.
- NNPC performs, by law, functions from which it derives no revenue at all.
- Lack of management information system resulting in the inability of the corporation to establish responsibility and accountability for profit and loss; and
- Inability of NNPC to obtain external non-government financing for profitable projects or through joint ventures with the private sector.

Arthur Anderson, a consultancy firm, was engaged by NNPC to assist it in finding solutions to these problems. It was also asked to work out a plan to enable the company take on commercially-viable projects. The consultants, NEWSWATCH gathered, looked at both the immediate and long-term goals of NNPC, its deployment of staff and other resources and how the corporation would optimally allocate funds to ensure cost effective operations. It then produced an "organogram" that considerably trims down the unwieldy system of control in the corporation.

It recommended reducing the 19 divisional heads who report directly to the managing director to only ten. It grouped divisions of the corporation which perform purely business functions into five distinct industrial lines, each being a complete profit centre on its own. These divisions are the pipeline and product marketing services, PPMS; petrochemical manufacturing, and marketing division, PCD; manufacturing division under which comes all the refineries located in Port Harcourt, Warri and Kaduna, new businesses under which comes the Liquefied Natural Gas, LNG, Nigerian engineering company which is soon to be formed; and the petroleum exploration and marketing division, E & P. These divisions are to be headed by officers who will directly report to the managing director of the corporation.

This is the first area of disagreement. A dependable source said some people objected to this proposal in which the money-making operations of the corporations are grouped into three. NEWSWATCH was reliably informed that a meeting was held recently outside Nigeria by some top members of staff of the corporation in which it was decided to merge the three main sectors into one to be headed by an officer in charge of the product marketing and marine transportation division, PMMTD.

Another area of disagreement, according to informed sources, is that the task force, after examining the pros and cons of the two organizational strategies open to it recommended that NNPC be organised into sectors each of which has a high degree of authority and autonomy but which will still remain an integral part of the corporate headquarters. The other strategy examined was the possibility of converting the various division of the corporation into subsidiaries.

This later choice was rejected because it will not make for effective coordination of the business plans and activities of the parastatal. Also, it was rejected because creating subsidiaries will mean creating as many board of directors as there are subsidiaries which will in effect increase the level of non-technical and non-economic outside influences in the activities of the corporation. Because of these political implications and because these outside influences would sap the energies of the management, it was recommended that NNPC's commercialization should first take off with integrated business units while the subsidiary idea should be seen as a long term objective to be adopted when NNPC is in a better position to do so.

But, some staff of the corporation want NNPC to adopt the subsidiary idea right away. These unresolved issues have put the commercialization programme on the shelf for now. Last month, various categories of staff of NNPC were briefed on how the exercise will affect their services in the corporation.

Aret Adams, managing director of NNPC, refused to comment on any of the issues raised. Alex Nwokedi, public affairs manager, NNPC, directed NEWSWATCH to Michael A. Olorunfemi, general manager, economic and corporate planning unit, who said he was not aware of the issue. He said: "I think the right person to see is the managing director." He, however, said that NNPC has gone a long way in the implementation of the commercialization programme. "The only areas that remain," he said, "are those of capital structure which is not yet well defined to know whether the government will regard its investment in NNPC as part of its equity or not; and the other is the yet-to-be-settled fact that NNPC right now is not able to fix prices for its products. Apart from these, we are already commercial."

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Drought, Pest, Natural Causes Induce Food Shortages

34000363a *Lagos DAILY TIMES in English*
20 Jan 88 p 10

[Text] This paper's nation-wide survey of the food situation in the country published last Monday has confirmed the fears of many Nigerians that they may experience food shortages this year as a result of drought, pests and other natural occurrence which affected food crops in several states last year.

It is cruelly ironic that the food crisis should threaten in a year the nation was expecting a food surplus as a result of the fact that several Nigerians have gone back to the land. Obviously, the poor harvests will greatly demoralise those who only recently took to farming. And for the whole nation, the situation has already led to a steep rise in the prices of some food items especially in the cities, as supply looks more and more inadequate. This development is alarming. Already, we have a budget that contains about 8 billion naira deficit, a fact many fear may fuel inflation. If this is accompanied by inadequate supply of food to the market the inflationary trend is most likely to be worsened.

The lesson to learn is that the looming food crisis once again reminds us that we cannot continue to depend on the vagaries of nature for our agricultural fortunes. It makes no sense that year-in, year-out, we continue to complain of either too much, too little or lack of rains. There must now be a deliberate effort to use irrigation for our food production. Fortunately, we have a lot of water resources.

The present food situation also calls to mind the question of storage facilities which like irrigation, governments have over the years, paid little attention to. Statistics has shown that about 40 percent of food produced in the country is lost during or after harvests due to lack of or poor storage facilities. Perhaps, if every Nigerian farmer had an efficient way of storing his produce, the food surplus the nation had in 1986 would have helped to alleviate the present food deficit. Government should therefore, try to encourage the development of storage facilities and the proper education of the farmer on how to use them.

The massive smuggling of foodstuffs, especially grains, said to be going on in the northern parts of the country will definitely contribute to food shortages. Whatever excuses the law enforcement agencies may have, this is one year we cannot allow smuggling of our foodstuffs to thrive. Since we do not have enough, the little that is available should not be allowed to go elsewhere.

To avert the looming crisis, government should urgently take an inventory of the food produced all over the country to find out whether there are in fact shortages or the situation is merely one of maldistribution. Should it be found that the drought has caused a wide gap between supply and demand, arrangements should be made to fill the gap with imports. We should not wait until a serious crisis arises before something is done.

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Agricultural Economy Problems

34000362b Lagos *BUSINESS TIMES* in English
18 Jan 88 p 19

[Article by Prof Olusegun Famoriyo, head of Dept of Farm Management and Extension Education: "Overview of the Nigerian Agric Economy (II)"]

[Text] Countries of Western Europe which had long remained net grain importers, however, now constitute one of the leading grain exporters in the world.

A rapid overview of Nigerian agriculture economic situation suggested that although agriculture still provides employment for more than 60 percent of the Nigerian population, the agricultural sector accounts for less than 5 percent of Nigerian's total exports as compared with 80 percent of total exports which the sector accounted for in 1960. Agriculture's share of the total domestic output is also less than 25 percent.

Within the last decade, the entire world economy has undergone a transformation for the grain shortages that characterized the seventies have been replaced by the grain surpluses in the mid-eighties.

But this phenomenon has occurred at severe costs—at the cost of over-ploughing available land. These are vast new lands which as a result are likely to lose their top

soils unless they are converted to either grassland or woodland for conservation purposes. This transformation has also occurred at the cost of payment of excessive subsidies through raising agricultural production to artificially high levels. This is done by the governments of industrial countries paying their farmers prices that are above world prices while declining agricultural production is occurring in parts of the world where increases are mostly needed. All these are taking place on the supply side (Brown, 1987).

If we consider the demand side, trends in food consumption in the less-developed countries of the world have not been satisfactory. For instance in Africa and Latin American countries where there is a high incidence of malnutrition and hence where output ought to have increased, per capita output of both food production and food consumption have fallen. (Brown, 1987).

With further reference to African countries in particular, according to the most recent data from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the food supply situation in Africa improved in 1986/87 for the second year in succession, a reflection of the favourable crop conditions and above average crop harvests in many countries.

Significantly, the aggregate production of cereals in 1986 by 45 countries in sub-Saharan Africa was provisionally estimated by FAO at a record 55.7 million tons which is about 1.8 million tons higher than the good harvest of 1985 and "21 percent above the average for the previous five year" (FAO, 1987).

Despite this, however, it is estimated that 40 African countries would still need food assistance during 1986/87. Aggregate food and requirements are estimated at 3.2 million tons for 1986/87. This is 3 percent less than the previous year and about half the level for 1984/85 (FAO, 1987).

But per capita food output in Africa has continued to decline at a rate of 1.1 percent per year despite the fact that sub-Saharan Africa is the only part of the world where the rate of natural growth of population increased during the last two decades (UN 1981).

Decline

Furthermore, Nigerian's Gross Domestic Product—that is the value of goods and services produced within the country in any given year—declined from 53 percent in 1965 to 27 percent in 1984. This shows that Nigeria's performance in the agriculture sector has been poor.

An indication of the relative stagnation of Nigerian agriculture is seen not only by the food-population relationships (Famoriyo, 1984), but also by the fact that in the late seventies, Nigeria, with Ghana and Angola—which are "middle-income countries" according to World Bank classification—"experienced negative rates of growth of agricultural output" (Eicher & Baker, 1982).

Since in Nigeria the rate of demand for food exceeds the rate of supply, colossal amounts were spent on importation of food as exemplified in Table 1 [not reproduced].

It is worth mentioning that the period of late 70s to early 80s also witnessed the "Rice Armada" for during the period of January 1984 to April 1985 alone, a total of 647,756 metric tonnes of rice were imported into Nigeria from countries like Thailand, Pakistan and other foreign sources (Famoriyo, 1983).

With the government's current drive towards economic self-reliance, it can be expected that expenditure on imports would be minimal.

Within the confines of our conceptual definition of agricultural development above, it follows that the relative stagnation of agriculture presupposes that there exists a non-judicious use of agricultural resources in Nigeria.

The major agricultural resource of interest in this lecture is the land. It is, therefore, germane to attempt to relate land, its tenure and use to the concept of agricultural development in Nigeria.

Earlier, I gave preliminary meanings to the concepts of land, land tenure and agricultural development.

In an agrarian society such as Nigeria, land is the greatest asset. Further, historically, under certain conditions of increased population, old systems of production have to undergo a radical transformation.

Since no production is possible without relating to people, it follows that people have to live and work together. In order to achieve this goal successfully, people enter into definite relations and interact.

The complex relationships which arise among men with respect to land ownership and land use constitute the central issue in land and land tenure. These relationships also define in a deterministic sense the nature and character of what has been referred to as "the land question."

It is easily proved that land forms the bases of all human activities. It is also unique as a gift of nature. Its original qualities existed without the assistance of any human agent although man possesses the capacity to destroy these qualities through imprudent management.

Land is also unique because it is location specific; that is, it is fixed in nature, it is immovable and not easy to increase its supply except through land reclamation at very high cost.

The numerous qualities and use-purposes of land can be captured from the following prosaic expressions of Louis Post (1972) who said:

"Trees grow in forests, minerals repose in the earth, the soil offers itself to the farmer, the sea to the sailor, solid ground to the builder.

"Together with the winds, the lightning, the snow, the rain and all other subtle and mysterious forces of nature, those natural resources respond freely to the multifarious energies, the broadening knowledge and the intensifying skill of labour."

These expressions convey a comprehensiveness about land and also imply that in order for land to yield its fruits, man must mix its labour with it. In the process, land tenure relationships are developed (Famoriyo, 1985). It is thus the case that the issue of land tenure in Nigeria had been a subject of study by many scholars.

Lord Lugard (1922) wrote about it in his Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa. His emphasis, and that of Meek (1949-1957) was on description of land administration procedure in Nigeria.

Many other writers wrote on land tenure from different perspectives. Examples are Chubb (1961) who focused on the Ibo, the work of Green (1947) in the village of Umueke-Agbaja, that of Nadel (1942) among the Nupe, Starns (1973), Abbashiya (1964) and Polly Hill (1972), among the Hausa, the classic works of Lloyd (1962) on Yoruba Land Law, that of Ottenberg (1965) on the Afikpo.

Among Nigerian scholars, the string of writers include Biobaku (1957), Mabogunje (1961). The legal luminary Taslim Elias (1962) in his path-breaking work on Nigerian Land Law and Custom had made a monumental contribution. Others in this genre include G.B.A. Coker (1958), Onwuamaegbu (1966) and the formidable work of Nwabueze (1972) on Nigerian Land Law.

All these writers and many others had contributed in various ways to our understanding of the workings of Nigeria's customary land tenure. In addition to all the scholars mentioned Professor Adegboye's work from the perspective of land resource economics is a notable forerunner. I should add that land resource economics is an applied area of agricultural economics.

Approaches

There have been many approaches to land tenure issues in Nigeria and other less-developed countries. The negative approach tends to suggest that land tenure and its problems are of little or no importance to agricultural development.

The optimistic approach suggests that land tenure problems are natural developments which are likely to be solved during the general process of economic development.

Yet, another extremist approach is predicated upon the assertion that unless the entire institutional framework of agricultural production is restructured through iconoclastic measure such as sweeping land reforms, efforts to improve the land systems may not achieve the desired goals (Famoriyo, 1972).

So, an existing type of land tenure is likely to make an impact in the following areas of the agricultural sector. These areas may be briefly mentioned as:

Productivity of agriculture; security of tenure; shifts in income distribution; rural capital formation; and stability of employment.

Although, these areas are mentioned separately, in functional terms they interrelate in such a manner that determines the character of land tenure and dictates its structure, conduct and performance in agricultural development.

In any study of land tenure, one agrees with Malinowski (1965) who wrote that:

"Land tenure enters very deeply into every aspect of human life, and it is the integral expression of all the ways in which man uses his land and surrounds it with the values of avarice, sentiment, mysticism and tradition."

In Nigeria, there are as many land tenure systems as different communities, although, these tenure systems appear to have developed from a similar base recognised as the customary land tenure system.

Under the Nigerian customary land tenure arrangements, no land exists without an owner. It is a basic truism. Superior or absolute interests as well as interior or usufructuary interests are vested in land-owners, who in Nigeria may be individuals, supernatural persons, corporate organisations and the state (Umeh, 1973). We shall elaborate on these as follows.

Individuals, by virtue of membership of a family or clan become entitled to portions of family land. While the individual enjoys rights of occupation and use over land, he may not alienate it permanently without the consent of other members of the family.

So, the family constitutes the basic unit of land-holding in rural Nigeria, while the fundamental basis of land tenure in Nigeria's urban areas has been the family house.

Furthermore, we need to restate the fact that the Nigerian family consists of not only the man, his wife, or wives with their children, but also the wives and children of the latter.

It also includes the cousins and other close relations of the founder, with their wives and children.

In most cases, the family head is a male, who usually has certain functions to perform.

First, he is responsible for allocating rooms to members.

Normally, no rent is payable on these rooms. Secondly, the family head ensures that the compound is well-used.

Thirdly, he carries out repairs to walls and buildings.

Lastly, he takes care of young members of the household for whom he is expected to provide suitable accommodation, until these ones reach adulthood.

In the traditional arrangements, the family head often had to provide funds, if available in order to carry out extension to family house or compound so as to provide more accommodation for the increased population.

There remains the case for many parts of Nigeria, particularly in suburban areas where the impact of social, psychological and economic pressures has not yet destroyed the fabric of traditional family life.

In the state capitals and other major towns, however, the impact of these forces had brought about some erosion of the traditional aspects of family life, thus creating problems.

Under the traditional or customary tenure arrangements in Nigeria, the methods of acquiring rights in both urban-suburban and rural areas are similar.

Briefly, an individual seeking land approaches head of the family holding ownership rights in that land.

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Editorial Proposes Clearing House To Resolve Parastatal Disputes

34000377b *Lagos DAILY TIMES in English*
26 Jan 88 p 10

[Editorial: "Clearing House for Parastatals"]

[Text] The NIPOST—Nigerian Airway impasse over the Express Mail Delivery scheme which has got many express mails stranded is yet one of the common incidents in which the public is subjected to undue trauma from misunderstandings between parastatals. If NEPA is not quarrelling with NNPC over supply of gas, and holding up electricity supply, it will be WAEC and NIPOST over the use of postal or money order. In each of the clashes the parastatals stood aloof while the public is inconvenienced. The distasteful thing about these wranglings is that the organisations seem to be unmindful of the grave inconveniences they cause the public which depend on their often monopolistic but essential services.

No matter the seriousness of the problem between NIPOST and Nigeria Airways, they could have gone to the negotiating table to iron out their differences without disrupting the essential service of delivering express mails which has made the public to suffer unduly. At a time when the ministry of communication is putting up an unconvincing argument to stop the more efficient private courier services from operating, the disruption has knocked out the bottom from their argument. It is also a dent on the image and the ability of the parastatals to engage in monopolistic trades. This hold-up hardly takes place among non-governmental organisations. And one wonders why modern management strategies which have turned private organisations into success stories cannot be brought to bear on the administration and management of the parastatals.

Since the major issue behind the hold-up is usually the settlement of debts, is there no way the debts could be reconciled without the disruption of services? We think there is. If parastatals will adopt a better system of credit control which will result in taking prompt action to recover debts as soon as they are incurred, without waiting for them to accumulate, most of these ugly incidents will not recur. It is patently wrong for parastatals to think that they should enjoy the services of other parastatals free of charge just because they are all government institutions.

Since parastatals invariably end up owing one another the Government should set up a clearing house whose responsibility will be the balancing of the books of these organs. More important is that government should prohibit parastatals from disrupting their services on the basis of debts owed one another without first of all

exhausting all the negotiating channels. Even in normal times Nigerians have suffered a great deal from the seemingly incurable inefficiency of our parastatals. This should not be further worsened by avoidable total disruption of their essential services.

/9274

Camels Used To 'Smuggle' Grains to Niger

34000380c Lagos *DAILY TIMES* in English
22 Jan 88 pp 1, 12

[Article by Salisu Nainna]

[Text] Camel caravans that linked North Africa and West Africa through the Trans-Saharan trade route centuries ago still exist between parts of Katsina and the Republic of Niger.

But these days, camels laden with Nigerian grains such as beans, millet, guinea-corn, maize and other food items have replaced dyed cloth and gold dust.

The *DAILY TIMES* witnessed a chain of camels fully-loaded with Nigerian manufactured goods and foodstuff heading for Maradi and other towns in the Republic of Niger from the border towns of Jibia.

Earlier in the day, the camels entered Nigeria with goods from Niger Republic. They include date fruits, textiles, perfumes and "Bilma" salt.

"This is not smuggling. It is just trade. After all, we are brothers," he said in reaction to the suggestion by this reporter that he was a smuggler.

/06662

China To Co-Sponsor Bardhere Dam Project
34000322a Mogadishu SONNA DAILY NEWS
BULLETIN in English 6 Jan 88 [no page given]

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 5 (SONNA)—Somalia and the People's Republic of China today signed at the National Planning and Jubba Valley Development Ministry premises here on agreement on drawing a Chinese design for the Bardhere Dam Project.

The preparation of the design, costing one (1) million U.S. dollars and jointly sponsored by the two countries, was signed on the Somali side by the Minister of

National Planning and Jubba Valley Development, Jaalle Ahmed Habib Ahmed, and on the Chinese side by its ambassador to Somalia, Mr. Shi Chengxun.

Also, a sub-contract agreement on the design was signed by the General Manager of the Bardhere Dam Project, Jaalle Aweys Haji Yusuf and the Manager of a Chinese Engineering Body, Mr. Ding Xui Qi.

Present at the occasion, were the Vice Minister of the National Planning and Jubba Valley Development, Jaalle Mohamed Hashi Egal, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry and the Technical Manager of the Bardhere Dam Project.

/06662

POLITICAL

SADF, Police Seen Displacing Civil Powers in Policymaking

34200005b Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 28 Dec 87 p 4

[Article by Gerd Behrens, Capetown: "Pretoria's Praetorians Take up the Reins—In South Africa's Policy the Security Forces Are Increasingly Becoming the Determining Factor"]

[Text] "We want all cages to be opened. We want all of our lions to be released," says a poem written for Govan Mbeki, one of the leaders of the South African ANC guerrilla movement. "Govan, lion of Africa, let your roar be heard throughout the land." However, freedom of movement and roaring are currently prohibited for the former chairman of the African National Congress who was released from prison at the beginning of November after having served 24 years. When he did not wish to retreat to an unpolitical retirement farm, Pretoria prohibited him from giving press conferences without permission or from leaving the district of Port Elizabeth. A gathering there with Govan Mbeki as the speaker was recently prohibited by the police after the city administration had given its permission—most likely after consultations with leading politicians.

This example demonstrates the increasing differences of opinion between the uncompromising security forces and the civilian decisionmakers in Capetown, who are more inclined toward a political solution. For the most part, the former remain the victors, the Praetorians of Pretoria, as they have been dubbed by political scientist Philip Frankel.

The advent of the generals also brought about a change in the ideology of the South African Government. Because the weight in Capetown was increasingly shifting from white in the direction of black, orthodox apartheid had become ever less tenable: whereas, at the beginning of the century, some 21 percent of the population was still white, only 1 in 10 South Africans will be white by the year 2000. The majority of specialized workers and those who have taken the Abitur examination—and soon it will also be the majority of university graduates—are black. Even purchasing power has already approached equality. The military attempted to fill the ideological vacuum which developed as a result of the abandonment of long-standing apartheid with total strategy. With this strategy, which coordinates all areas of policy, Pretoria faced the total onslaught—an all-encompassing assault in which it was thought black nationalists, the forces of world communism, and useful idiots in the West have conspired against South Africa.

The South African Government sees the conflict at the Cape of Good Hope no longer as a conflict between black and white today, but as a conflict between the so-called moderate forces of all skin colors on the one side—albeit

still under the leadership of the whites—and the "revolutionaries" on the other side. The greatest weakness of total strategy lies in the fact that it contains no motivating ideology; it is merely a means without an appropriate goal.

Despite this shortcoming, Pretoria can, as a general rule, rely on the loyalty of its security forces. It can even rely upon those 40 percent of policemen who are black. These regular forces never made any problems for the government—much in the same way as the black security forces in Mozambique and in Rhodesia stood by their white officers almost to the end. However, Pretoria's confidence received a shock recently with the first mutiny when 60 black community police officers, who had been trained in a hurry-up course, refused to obey the orders of their white commandant.

As is the case in domestic policy, so civilians and military authorities are not always in agreement with respect to South African foreign policy. Where one group prefers diplomatic means, the other group is betting primarily upon the armed forces. In contrast to the police, the South African Defense Force (SADF) only has 6 percent blacks; it is dependent on white draftees for roughly two-thirds of its manpower. Although this essentially excludes disloyalty, it does make the army susceptible to internal political pressures. When the SADF recently suffered heavy losses in Angola, President Pieter Willem Botha visited the troops at the front in order to mollify his electorate at the Cape which was concerned about its sons.

As far as weapons production is concerned, South Africa has in recent years become substantially autonomous and has even become an exporter of arms. Whereas the United Nations had obliged its member nations in 1977 not to sell any weapons to Pretoria, it was urging them this year not to buy any war equipment from South Africa. However, with respect to hightech, the SADF cannot keep pace, something which is felt primarily with respect to the air force. The most recent fighting in Angola confirmed the worst fears of the generals: South Africa lost the often decisive air supremacy. The days when the SADF was able to cross borders unpunished are irrevocably over. The navy is also increasingly feeling the effects of the weapons embargo. Defense Minister Magnus Malan recently stated that it was no longer possible to protect what he liked to refer to as the lifeline of the free world—the Cape of Good Hope route.

If one wishes to evaluate the future prospects of South Africa under total strategy, it is well to look to Namibia. Pretoria has been using the former German southwest territory which it occupied for some 10 years as a type of test laboratory for its policies. However, the desired stability has thus far not yet occurred. The increasing militarization of the local society shows that the generals dislike returning to their garrisons once they have been let out. This does not augur anything good for the

republic at the Cape of Good Hope: South Africa, which has all the facilities to become the Athens of Africa, appears to be becoming the Sparta of the continent.

05911

'Joint Management Committees' as Shadow Township Governments

34200005a Bonn RHEINISCHER MERKUR/CHRIST UND WELT in German 1 Jan 88 p 6

[Article by Hans O. Staub, Johannesburg: "The Informant Sits Inside the Matchbox—How the South African Authorities Intend To Take the Unrest in the Black Townships in Hand"]

[Text] Anyone who wants to be "in" today in the hurly-burly of white Johannesburg whispers to colleagues, neighbors, and other envious people on Monday morning that, on Saturday evening, he had gone out—"to Soweto, naturally," the black township of 2 million inhabitants, "to that well-known Shebeen...well, you know...."

Shebeen—the expression is actually taken from the Irish, is the name of those popular drinking establishments in South Africa's black settlements which dispense Mqombothi, the local millet beer, in enormous buckets. The specific Shebeen in the suburb of Molapo, which has become fashionable, however, is more than that; with flickering neon lights, scantily clad waitresses, and with an excellent band, it is a hybrid between a feudal nightclub and an exotic amusement establishment in which the first and third worlds encounter each other very realistically.

However, Molapo lies deep in the center of Soweto. White patrons do not dare, for the present, to go there at all or, if they do, they dare to do so suffering pleasurable shivers. The enterprising operator of the Shebeen knows this and offers to pick up his customers at the Johannesburg Hotel. Or, if they wish, at the border of the township.

The obligation of obtaining a permit to visit Soweto has been rescinded. Roadblocks no longer exist. But it would be an illusion to speak of total security. A half-dozen large cargo trucks are parked next to the central police headquarters, which is secured by sandbags and a tall barbed wire fence, in the city quarter of Jabulani. "They are waiting for us to escort them; they do not dare to deliver their cargoes on their own," admits a Zulu holding the rank of a police major quite openly and calmly.

What is really happening in Soweto—this interminable swarm of mostly tiny "matchbox houses" which extend over an area twice as large as the city of Paris? As far as attitude and security are concerned, the township is a patchwork quilt. And Soweto as a whole is not a slum, it also has some quite respectable middle-class quarters

with well-built and sparkling privately owned houses. In the vernacular, those more posh streets in Orlando West, where Winnie Mandela is also building a right feudal-looking house estimated to cost at least 250,000 marks which are provided by well-meaning contributors, are referred to as "Beverly Hills."

In between these streets lies the "normal Soweto," those very "matchboxes," some of which make a clean impression, being mostly owned by people who live there, others are neglected and fearfully overcrowded. And then there are some real slums in which new immigrants vegetate; these are huts patched together with cardboard, plywood, and corrugated sheet metal without electricity and water. That is to say: There is water somewhere—a brown brew which bubbles in filthy rivulets left over from the last rainfall. Women beat their laundry in them and children splash around in them. Right next to these rivulets are the unspeakable latrines, small blue or black houses with a bucket inside which is emptied at night. Or it may not be.

However, the slums, which can hardly be controlled, are not the most insecure area of Soweto. There are other quarters, Zola, and Emdeni in the east of the township. Radical "street committees" and comrades still appear to have a say here.

The degree of insecurity is not difficult to recognize. In Emdeni, hundreds of "matchbox houses" lack the customary three- or four-digit house numbers, mounted above or next to the entrance door. They were painted over or scratched off—upon orders from the comrades, who wanted to make house searches and arrests more difficult. Naturally, the effort is senseless: The police headquarters has precise plans of the streets with the names of the inhabitants. "If we want to find somebody we can find him," explained the black major, "only the doctor or the ambulance lose their way in case of an emergency."

What the police officer does not say, but what other inhabitants of Soweto claim and what liberal whites in Johannesburg also indicate, is as follows: The authorities are increasingly attempting to infiltrate the black population of the townships with informants—or to recruit informants from the inhabitants who have had their fill of unrest. Elsewhere and in a previous time these people were called "block wardens."

So-called "joint management committees" (JMC) play a decisive role here; they are administrative and coordination committees which are made up of whites and blacks. Today, they form a regular parallel or shadow administration in the black townships, apart from the ossified and ponderous central bureaucracy of Pretoria. The military take a very decisive position in the JMC's. However, no one naturally wants to speak out openly about how strong a position this is.

The establishment of JMC's and of certain regional councils is in line with the new government policy. Pretoria has understood that something must be urgently done for the "township blacks." On the national level, progress can only be achieved at too slow a pace: It is precisely the ossified central bureaucracy which fears for its very existence and an extremely powerful clan of conservative white politicians who prevent every courageous leap forward. So the government is attempting to find a balance on the regional and local level, while it is simultaneously attempting to circumvent the black feeling that the state has violated them. After all, whatever comes directly from the government in Pretoria is suspect from the beginning.

Whether the JMC's will be less suspect remains to be seen. They, too, like all local and regional authorities in general, are primarily not representative entities, but are imposed from above—and are, therefore, viewed with suspicion.

This does not stop the sudden crowding of people in the highly modern "Civic Center" of Soweto, the city hall, and the administrative center, in stark contrast to the situation about 3 years ago when the administration complex (at that time it was only half as imposing as it is today) stood in yawning emptiness.

Is the actual swarming a sign that Soweto is no longer only a bedroom community but is slowly gaining a true life of its own? Naturally, people are driven into the "Civic Center" in good part by naked material interests. But they nevertheless come; they no longer let themselves stay away because of intimidation. Here, two vital things are to be had by applicants: living quarters and, possibly, also work.

Living quarters primarily—that rare object. Some 38,000 names are on the Soweto waiting list. Most of the houses which were hitherto publicly owned continue to be rented. Of course, this does not mean that the inhabitants pay their rent. For months, thousands and hundreds of thousands have been participating in a rent strike, partially for political reasons because radical black agitators have conceived of this pressure tactic, partly out of individual anger over rising rents, over the completely inadequate public services.

Apart from "regionalization," the big slogans of today are "privatization" and deregulation. Under the delusion that it is a country of the first world, Pretoria adopted a tangle of rigid laws and regulations, particularly for everyday purposes, for industry, and for the trades, which are suited for a modern industrial state but not for a developing country—and black South Africa is one of those, after all.

In order to promote this black South Africa in the townships to a certain extent, hundreds of limiting regulations should be rescinded as rapidly as possible (or they should be permitted to fall into obscurity) and individual will to survive should thus be strengthened.

It is precisely in the black townships that the economic recession was so devastating. Young unemployed hang around the streets (of course, in smaller numbers than some months ago) and are ideal recruits for the comrades. The older ones are trying out as small entrepreneurs.

For these people—they are in the hundreds of thousands—something should be done. And much is being done—with the help of the private sector, with the help of private or semiprivate foundations. But every effort is like a labor of Hercules: "Too much was lost for too long," admits a manager of Boer descent.

05911

ECONOMIC

Joint Venture To Produce Hydrogen Peroxide Locally

34000374b Johannesburg THE STAR in English
18 Jan 88 p 17

[Text] The chemicals division of C G Smith Sugar and AECL Chlor-Alkali & Plastics are to take part in a joint venture to produce hydrogen peroxide.

The plant will use conventional hydrogen peroxide technology sourced from overseas and will be constructed, for the most part, from local materials. It will be built at AECL's Umbogintwini complex to make use of by-product hydrogen from an existing chlor-alkali operation.

Hydrogen peroxide is used as a bleaching agent in the textile and pulp and paper industries as a reagent in various chemical processes and for waste water treatment. All hydrogen peroxide is presently imported.

/06662

CSIR Develops Industrial Steam-Drying Process

34000374c Johannesburg THE STAR in English
24 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] The new-look Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed an industrial steam-drying process which will save SA R70 million a year.

Energy loss from conventional processes cost SA industry R100 million a year.

A spokesman says that although drying is energy intensive, the conventional system is usually only 50 percent efficient.

The steam-drying process draws off energy lost through exhaust systems and recycles it.

Steam-drying is used in many applications, including dehydrating and sterilising fruit and in clean conditions, such as the manufacture of glossy paper, washing powder and toothpaste.

/06662

Control Valves for Various Industries To Be Made Locally

34000374a Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
18 Jan 88 p 17

[Text] The manufacture of control valves, vital to South Africa's major hydrocarbon, petro-chemical, mining, metalworking and process industries, is to start soon at the Wadeville plant of Valtek SA.

The company, a subsidiary of APE Africa, has received the full backing of UK principal, Valtek Engineering.

"Any moves to expand the import replacement capabilities of the plant will meet with our full approval," said Mr Peter Spencer, engineering sales and marketing manager, UK, during a visit to the South African operation.

The manufacturing licence was granted in 1985 and standard valves up to 150 mm are made locally. The local range is to be extended to give Valtek SA the capability of supplying all the valve requirements of, for example, the biggest synfuel plant.

Technology for the expanded operation will come from plants in the Americas, Australia and the Far East. Local content of the extended range will be maintained at the present level of 94 percent by value.

/06662

SOCIAL

Black Health Union Recognized

34000373d Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English
18 Jan 88 p 3

[Text] The Black Health and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa last week signed what it regards as a significant recognition, wage and procedure agreement with the management of E.J. Adcock in Sydney Road, Durban.

According to Mr Tlou Komape, president and organiser of the union, the accord will be a step towards a better future for any health services in South Africa.

"The union's ultimate aim of affiliating with hospitals and other health organisations will be to advise the Government on the future health of our people," Mr Komape said.

First formed on November 14, 1982, the union has increased its membership to 17,000 signed-up members as well as having five offices around the country. The head office is in Johannesburg.

The union, affiliated to the Public Service International Federation based in France, deals particularly with employee "restraintment" and grievance procedures.

Speaking of the future, the chief wage educator and negotiator for the union, Mr P.E. Malema said the union hoped to negotiate with more health-concerned organisations, including a number of nursing homes and pharmaceutical companies in Durban.

/06662

Potwa To Recruit Other Races

34000373b Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English
17 Jan 88 p 2

[Article by Stan Mhlongo: "Potwa Blacks To Woo Other Races"]

[Text] The predominantly black Post Office and Telecommunication Workers' Association is reaching out to other racial groups, especially coloureds and Indians.

A New Year message from Potwa general-secretary EK Mosunkutu this week said Indian and coloured workers had been called to secret meetings by the Post Office authorities "and then engaged themselves in work stoppage-breaking tactics by working overtime when most Potwa members went on strike".

He said Potwa's main objective this year was to recruit Indian and coloured colleagues to join the struggle for "a free, non-racial and democratic South Africa".

He said the myth that State workers were "paralysed" by an unwritten code and could not take industrial action in order to have their grievances addressed had been shattered by the Potwa strike.

/06662

Chamber of Mines Manager Urges Stronger Stand on Behalf of Miners Rights

34000373a Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English
17 Jan 88 p 1

[Article by Desmond Blow: "Chamber To Take Stronger Stand on Rights of Miners"]

[Text] The Chamber of Mines must take a stronger stand against the government's policies on behalf of its workers, according to an article by John Liebenberg, manager of the Chamber of Mines.

In an article on violence on the mines in the CHAMBER OF MINES NEWS this week, Liebenberg admits that mining managements had done little in the past when workers' rights were threatened.

Liebenberg stressed that management was sincere in its present efforts to meet its responsibilities to the workers.

He wrote: "But we will have to demonstrate to those who are cynical of our motives that not only are we going to uphold individual rights and champion fairness in the workplace, we are going to also plead more effectively for the expression of our workers' political and community aspirations."

Liebenberg said that violence on the mines has increased dramatically and last year; there were 52 deaths and 763 injured in violent clashes on the mines.

He said that there had been meetings between the National Union of Mineworkers and the Chamber of Mines, who both deplored the violence, to find methods of stopping it, but they could not resolve the matter because the union was interested in collective rights, while the mine managements were concerned about the individual rights of workers.

If an individual miner decided not to participate in a strike or a stayaway strike, management felt it had to protect the worker.

He called upon the NUM to ask its members to refrain from assaulting workers who declined to follow the policies of the union.

"When balancing collective rights and individual rights, we must come down on the side of the individual.

"I accept, with reluctance, that we cannot insist on the right to dissent within workers' organisations, but we can insist, and do our best to enforce this insistence in our hostels, our factories and our mines, that collective rights do not override individual rights."

However, both the NUM and management had agreed to hold further talks.

Discussing the reasons for the increased violence, Liebenberg said that the wider environment played a major role, and that the country's political problems, the state of emergency, the high level of political unrest, the activities of the comrades, and repressive State responses, must spill over into industrial relations.

He admitted that the migrant labour system and single sex hostels formed a major role in leading to violence.

A number of studies had been done to reduce the dependance of the industry on migratory labour and he said the chamber recognised that requiring men to reside

in single sex hostels for months on end, without meeting their families, must contribute to employees' frustrations and lead to violent outbursts.

The NUM was not available for comment on Liebenberg's article.

/06662

Azapo Seeks To Influence Culture

34000373c Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English
17 Jan 88 p 12

[Article by Ian Gray: "Azapo Lays Down Its Line on Culture"]

[Text] There is tremendous pressure on black performers, artists and playwrights to conform to certain standards in South Africa as the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) seeks to "influence" their work.

At a time when black artists are earning record companies millions of rands annually, Azapo, which asked film-maker Richard Attenborough to change certain aspects of the script for "Cry Freedom" before it was satisfied, admits that it seeks to create a "collective consciousness" to prevent black entertainers from being exploited and to influence them not to stray from certain guidelines.

"These guidelines," says Azapo publicity secretary Muntu Myeza, "are very broad and, possibly, even vague but they are simply to encourage everything that is for liberation and to discourage everything that is against it."

Mr Myeza, a former political prisoner who served six years on Robben Island for his part in the banned pro-Frelimo rallies of 1975, says: "The arts embrace the whole of a people's culture and cannot be taken as a separate entity."

"We are not looking to control the arts as such, but rather to exert influence. 'Control' implies censorship and the stifling of initiative. Therefore we seek to influence perspectives and the direction of arts as a whole.

"In order to achieve this we use the approach of the three Cs: to cooperate, conscientise or confront.

"We cooperate if an artist is cooperative. If he or she is apathetic and not aware of what is going on, we conscientise them to make them aware and to act on that awareness. If we encounter hostility then we confront it."

Mr Myeza says confrontation comes in two steps.

"First we try to convince them and if that fails we use peer group pressure.

"We still have to encounter anyone who resist that pressure and this, of course, is to the credit of black consciousness. There is no coercion, just convincing."

Mr Myeza gave as an example singers who were exploited by record companies.

"In short, their job is to reflect the aims of society. Instead, they are being encouraged—and forced, in order to survive—to produce bubblegum music.

"While this might earn them money and an entry into the so-called good life, we regard the good life as living wholesomely and making a contribution to society.

"The bottom line is meaningfulness."

He said the cultural secretariat, which included non-Azapo members to eliminate a possible partisan approach, kept an eye on the arts and made its opinions available to enable the organisation to form various perspectives and to relay these to artists, performers and writers.

/06652

Maize Exports Halted

34000328 *Dar es Salaam TANZANIA SUNDAY NEWS*
in English 17 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] Tanzania has stopped exporting maize in a move to avert possible scarcity.

The Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ndugu Jackson Makweta, told SHIHATA in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the country would only be exporting beans.

He said the Government decision to stop maize exportation was due to the unfavourable rain situation in the country during the current season.

The volume and destination of Tanzania's maize exports so far was not immediately available.

Ndugu Makweta however, advised banking institutions in the country to provide additional funds to the National Milling Corporation (NMC) to enable the corporation to buy stranded crops in the country.

It is understood that the Bank of Tanzania and the National Bank of Commerce have been adamant in releasing some additional 2.8 billion/- to NMC, arguing that the corporation had reached a credit ceiling of 38 billion/- for crop purchasing.

The minister urged regional authorities in the fertile Arusha Region to start early farming preparations for this season in view of the expected production shortfall in the "Big Four" regions of Mbeya, Rukwa, Iringa and Ruvuma.

/06662

**Museveni Returns From Cuba, Warns Otai,
Speaks on Economy**

34000323b Kampala *THE NEW VISION* in English
20 Jan 88 p 1, 12

[Article by Godfrey Byaruhanga: "President Museveni Warns Otai"]

[Excerpts] President Museveni has warned that the leader of the Uganda People's Army (UPA), Peter Otai, will be killed if the three ministers held by his movement die. He sounded the warning at a press conference held at Entebbe Airport on Monday on his return from a six-day trip to Cuba.

"We do not like terrorist methods but this time we shall use terrorism. If Otai kills these people, we shall kill him wherever he is. And these people who are keeping him should answer," he said.

Museveni described Otai as a rotten coward. He said that he should leave out non-combatants. "Empty heads like Otai holding non-combatants are adding to their rotten records," he added.

The kidnapped Ministers are Stanslaus Okurut of Culture Youth and Sports, De Aporu Okol, Deputy Minister of Animal Industry and Fisheries, and Robert Ekinu, Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications. They have been held since November, 1987.

Museveni said that the Ministers had contacted him before they left on their peace mission. They wanted to talk to the rebels and had been in touch with the rebels through their contacts four months earlier. "I blessed the mission. But, I did not agree with their going on their own. I would not have authorised their going on their own," he said.

He declared that within the next four to five weeks, bandits would not be heard of in Teso. He ruled out possibilities of negotiating with Otai. "Bargaining with Otai is out of the question. If he wants to keep or kill these people, it is up to him. For us our duty is to wipe the rebels out. If Otai thinks he can achieved on the table what he has lost on the battle-field, it is up to him," he added.

On the economy, the President said that the rise in inflation was inevitable. The state of the economy has not improved because demand was still surpassing supply. Government has put a lot of emphasis on the rehabilitation of the industrial sector. Many roads are also on the programme for repair.

Mr Museveni said that instead of looking at the supply side, it is the measures that are being taken that should be monitored. "The inflation is inevitable. What would worry me is the delay in the schedule of rehabilitation," he added.

He pointed out that the prices of foodstuffs were high because of the bad state of the roads. The wear and tear of trucks is high. Trucks move slowly and so they consume more fuel. But he also noted that there was some extortion in some cases.

Museveni admitted that more money had been allowed into circulation. He said that government has had to borrow from the Central Bank to deal with emergencies. The government had to get money to feed people in the war zones and Karamoja which is famine stricken.

He blamed the International Organisations which refused to help the government feed the Karamojong because the government had refused to declare an emergency. He said the declaration of an emergency was not necessary because there is food in other parts of the country.

He said the solution would have been for the Organisations to bring in aid in terms of dollars. The dollars would then have been sold off to importers and the local cover used to purchase food in Uganda. "I cannot allow my people to die because of figures. There is nothing good if the books are balanced but we lose 100,000 people," he noted.

On last week's announcement of new prices for some items such as fuel, beer and cigarettes he said these are measures to control money supply and raise revenue. He revealed that whereas the deal with the IMF was struck in May, 1987, the funds were disbursed in October. It was therefore difficult to budget for the money not yet received. The government, however, continued to pay its debt to the IMF and other institutions.

/06662

Czechoslovakia Signs \$30M Trade Protocol

34000323a Kampala *THE NEW VISION* in English
13 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by Asuman Nakendo]

[Text] Czechoslovakia and Uganda have signed a 30 million US dollar trade protocol in which both countries will receive various items from each other.

The regulations stipulate that each country will export goods worth 15 million US dollars to the other in three years. This is to be backed by the banking arrangements which are to be entered into by the Central Banks of both countries.

The signing of the protocol in Kampala over the weekend was done by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr Joseph Koci on behalf of Czechoslovakia while Mr Israel Kayonde, the Deputy Minister for Commerce signed on behalf of the Uganda Government.

Shortly after signing the agreement Mr Kayonde said: "We are delighted to be opening up a new market in Czechoslovakia where we are going to introduce our agricultural produce while we hope to import a variety of items from there."

The signing which was also attended by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Professor Charles Katongole, was preceded by fruitful discussions between Ugandan officials and a five man delegation from Czechoslovakia.

The leader of the Czechoslovakian delegation commended the friendly atmosphere in which the discussions were held and noted that the volume of 30 million US dollars reached during the meeting was a good basis to open up friendly trade cooperations which in future will be expanded at an equal footing.

/06662

Finance Minister Announces Revised Taxes, Produce Prices

Tax on Consumer Goods, Transport Raised
34000324 Kampala THE NEW VISION in English
15 Jan 88 p 1, 12

[Text] The Minister of Finance, Dr Crispus Kiyonga has announced revision in taxes on some goods. He also indicated that next week he will announce revision in producer crop prices.

In a statement issued in Kampala this evening, the Minister made it clear that these changes do not justify exploitation of the population by the business community. While up to now government has tried to exercise restraint in regard to the behaviour of some businessmen, this cannot go on indefinitely, he said.

If the business community continues to abuse government patience with them, he added, strong measures will be taken against them. The following are the changes announced today:

Beer—Excise duty has been increased from 70 percent to 100 percent while sales tax has been adjusted from 100 percent to 110 percent. In effect this means the price of beer ex-factory move from 42 per bottle in case of Uganda Breweries to shs. 69/25.

Soft Drinks—Excise duty of 20 percent has been introduced on soft drinks. The effect is that ex-factory price of soda moves from 28/75 to 34/40 per bottle.

Cigarettes—Sales tax is increased from 50 percent to 60 percent in regard to Rex and Sportsman while in regard to Kaali the change in sales tax is from 35 percent to 45 percent. This means the ex-factory prices per packet will be as follows:

(i) Rex from 97/25 to 103/70. (ii) Sportsman from 72/10 to 76/90. (iii) Kaali from 36/50 to 39/20.

Petroleum Products—The pump prices have been changed as follows:

(i) Super from 32/- to 38/- a litre, (ii) Kerosene from 12/- to 16/- a litre, and (iii) Diesel from 22/- to 27/- a litre.

Road Tolls: The rates for vehicles categories are as follows:

(i) Cars 20/0. (ii) Mini-buses and pick-ups lorries up to eight tons 50/-, buses 100/-. (iii) Lorries of higher tonnage than eight tons and trailers 200/-.

Turning to transport, Dr Kiyonga disclosed that appropriate arrangements have been made between the department of Energy and Transport on the one hand and Transport operators on the other to ensure regular supply of fuel to the operators and fair transport fares. Similar arrangements are being made in regard to other goods.

Any operators found charging more than the state fares will risk his PSV licence being cancelled and the fuel card withdrawn, he warned.

No private or other vehicles are allowed to fill from any of the stated six Petrol Stations. And no other Petrol Station is allowed to serve taxi vehicles except with permission from the Minister of Energy.

Arrangements for other taxi stations like Jinja, Mbale and Mbarara are being worked out.—UNA

Producer Crop Prices Raised
34000324 Kampala THE NEW VISION in English
18 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Finance, Dr Crispus Kiyonga, has announced new minimum prices which become immediately effective. The prices are uniform throughout the country and must be paid to the peasants for their crops.

In a statement issued in Kampala on Saturday afternoon Kiyonga warned that any trader who will be found paying lower prices to the peasants than the preserved minimum, will lose his trading licence. He urged District Administrators to be on the look out for the unscrupulous traders.

The new price for cotton AR has been raised from 19/- to 32/-; Cotton BR is raised from 10/- to 18/-.

Tea is raised from five shillings to ten shillings, tobacco, flue-cured from 38/- to 90/-, while fire-cured tobacco is from 25/- to 55/-.

One colour beans from 14/- to 20/-; mixed colour beans remained at ten shillings. Maize, too, remained ten shillings.

Shelled groundnuts increased from 28/- to 50/-; unshelled groundnuts from 17/- to 30/-.

Soya beans remained seven shillings while simsim rose from 25/- to 35/- and cocoa from 22/- to 30/-.

Prices in respect of coffee will be announced next week.

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Traders To Be Registered, Licensed

34000322c Kampala *THE STAR in English*
18 Jan 88 pp 1, 12

[Article by Hellen Mukiibi: "Minister Announces New Trade Policies"]

[Text] Government has announced new policies intended to regularise trade and business transactions in the country.

The deputy minister of commerce in charge of barter trade Mr. Israel Kayonde told Kampala RCs that a National Chamber of Commerce would be set up right from grass root level. Traders would be registered and classified and government would participate in selection of agents throughout the country.

The new measures he said, were aimed at collective organisation of the business in Uganda.

Kayonde said that the NRM government was committed to restoring order and sanity to the society.

"We have to effect measures to restore the situation," he emphasized.

He said that government policy towards business, although very important, has in the past been disorganised. Kayonde called for implementation of the law governing trade licencing, business premises and income tax.

The minister said that setting up of the National Chamber of Commerce which in the past had no success should be done without political bias but for the benefit of all those involved in trade.

He explained that the exercise would begin from the Muluka level through Gombololand district and eventually to National level.

This, he said, would be organised by the District Administrators together with the RCs.

Kayonde however warned RCs against sectarian tendencies during the exercise.

In regard to the countrywide registration and classification of traders Kayonde observed that there was need for this exercise because many people are involved in a number of illegal business transactions. He sighted an example of a retailer who is also an importer. He said that such situation causes hiking of prices because a trader who today sells beer, is free to tomorrow to go into textile business and later into banana selling.

"Sanity of business needs to be returned amongst traders," he asserted.

Kayonde told RCs that a committee to select suitable agents for particular commodities in different areas, drawn from ministries of Commerce and Industry, factories, Industries and RCs would soon be formed.

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Rehabilitation of Sugar Plants Underway

34000322b Kampala *THE WEEKLY TOPIC in English*
20 Jan 88 pp 1, 12

[Text] Delays in the processing of payments by Uganda Commercial Bank (UCB) to the Reggaine Company in Italy has resulted into failure to ship equipment for Kakira Sugar Works an inside source has told.

According to the source, the equipment was ready for shipment way back in August 1987 but the Reggaine Company has up to date not received the letters of credit (LCs) which are being handled by Uganda Commercial Bank.

However, an official of UCB told WEEKLY TOPIC that it was not easy for LCs to be opened up fast enough through a bank like UCB because it is not an International Bank. It is said that for the case of Reggaine equipment, the bank did not have direct contacts with the Reggaine Company Bankers.

It was explained that UCB had to go through the Citi Bank based in America, but that due to poor processing of the LCs by UCB, the Citi Bank sent them back for corrections. It is suspected that the procedures were not properly followed.

Meanwhile it has been learnt that the remaining money for phase II rehabilitation of the Kakira factory was negotiated for late last November. African Development Bank is to give 8.77 million US dollars, African Development Fund 9.39 million US dollars.

Phase II money of Kakira rehabilitation is mainly for paying expatriates to the factory. But according to a World Bank official the Bank will only release the money after the tender to supply expatriates has been awarded to a firm.

Meanwhile Lugazi Sugar Works says it will now start its commercial production in March 1988 instead of January as reported earlier.

According to a Senior official of the Ministry of Industry trial production will be completed by the end of January and the factory will be inaugurated on 25 January 1988.

Some sources in the Ministry of Industry said the locally manufactured sugar is likely to be more expensive than imported sugar because of money borrowed by the factory. The company/government has to pay back loans with interest for about five years.

Kinyala Sugar Works, the official said, may take about 3-4 years before it can start because the sugar cane plantations have become wild and need to be replanted.

Lugazi is expected to start with 30,000 metric tonnes of sugar per month and rise to about 65,000 metric tonnes in 3-4 years as their maximum. Kakira will start with 11,000 metric tonnes in May/July 1988 and rise to about 85,000 metric tonnes in about 5 years.

It is expected that if both factories are rehabilitated as planned, they will be able to meet about 65 percent of the national demand in about 3-4 years to come. The estimated national requirement for sugar is about 283,000 metric tonnes per month. That is if every family is to have 2 kg of sugar per week.

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